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$4,314,300 in War Fund; Artillery Shells Rushed; Finland Swaps Premiers

The World's Day—November 11, 1944

Boston: War Fund Drive Hits $4,314,300 Mark

The Greater Boston United War Fund 1944 campaign has raised $4,314,300, headquarters announced with only 12 days left to reach the $7,650,000 goal [Page 4.]

Donations to Greater Boston charities of $71,072.67, realized from collections of scrap metal, old streetcar rails, old clothes, wastepaper, and tin cans were reported by the Boston Salvage Committee. [Page 2.]

German prisoners of war are being shown the American way of life through contact with civilian enterprise, according to Brig. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., Assistant to the Provost Marshal General, who stated that 92 per cent of the 300,000 prisoners were so employed last month. [Page 2.]

National: Artillery Shells Rushed Overseas

Demand for artillery ammunition is so great that hot shells are being loaded into freight cars for overseas shipment as soon as the explosive inside them hardens, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes disclosed at Columbia, S. C., in an address prepared for Armistice Day. [Page 3.]

A difference with city officials over organization of a union led to the resignation of 34 Oklahoma City firemen. Fire Chief G. R. McAlpine said that "if the thing becomes worse, we will naturally turn to the Army for help" in maintaining fire protection. He said those remaining on the force would be on a 24-hour day.

Efforts to end a strike of 550 employees on two electric railroads to restore normal transportation facilities for about 75,000 suburban commuters to Chicago, appeared to have reached a stalemate 24 hours after service on the lines halted.

Europe: Paasikivi to Head New Finnish Cabinet

The Finnish Radio announced that Juhu Paasikivi, veteran peace envoy and friendly to Soviet Russia, had accepted the Premiership in a new Finnish Government. He succeeds Erhu Castren, whose Government has been criticized for its handling of the Russo-Finnish armistice problems.

Norwegian railroad men numbering several hundred are being interned by Germans after working hours each day to insure movement of German military traffic, the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm reported.

Moscow announced a general amnesty for Russians who had been forced by Germans to carry out acts of terror.

Overthrow of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, coincidently with the defeat of Germany, was predicted by Juan Negrin, last Premier of Republican Spain, in a greeting to Premier Stalin on the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Washington: 4th Marine Unit Wins Top Honor

The Nation's highest group award, the Presidential Unit Citation, has been awarded to the Fourth Marine Division for its capture of the Islands of Saipan and Tinian. The same citation went to the Second Marine Division for action at Tarawa.

The Agriculture Department predicted 1945 meat production will be 2,000,000,000 pounds less than this year—or about an 8 per cent reduction—due to livestock liquidation. It forecast further a lower level of production in 1946. Prices of meats are expected to hold close to ceiling levels because ofprospective continued heavy demand.

Brazil: Minimum Wage Decreed for Newsmen

President Vargas of Brazil decreed minimum wages for all newsmen, including writers for newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio stations, and propaganda agencies. The scales are graduated according to the size of the cities involved.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Tobin Faces Rare Opportunity For Service to Massachusetts

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov.-elect Maurice J. Tobin will move up Beacon Hill to the State House next January with the best opportunity for rendering distinguished service to the Commonwealth perhaps to confront a Democratic State executive in recent years.

This was the considered opinion of neutral political observers, who today viewed the immediate future of the State's government with post-election perspective.

In taking over the reins of State government from Leverett Saltonstall, the new Governor will immediately be the beneficiary of an efficient and economical administration.

The fourth Democratic Governor Massachusetts has had since 1920, Governor-elect Tobin is the first to have an elected Democratic majority on the important Executive Council.

Appointment Control

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who served two terms from 1931 through 1934, and Charles F. Hurley, who served one term beginning in 1937, had Republican-controlled Councils. James M. Curley, who preceded Governor Hurley to the State House, found a Republican-controlled Council but remedied the situation by appointing two Republican members of the Council to lucrative jobs and filling the vacancies with Democrats.

With an Executive Council made up of five Democrats and three Republicans, Governor-elect Tobin presumably will have the votes to win approval for most of the appointments he will have to make. Not even Republican Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Bradford's vote, as presiding officer of the Council, will be enough to swing a vote which comes down to strict party lines.

This executive advantage could, State House observers pointed out today, become a liability since the Governor and his Democratic colleagues will have to take full responsibility for the character of appointments that are made during the next two years.

Political Debts to Pay

Mayor Tobin, whose political astuteness is now recognized, would have much to gain by conducting the State's business in the dignified, efficient manner of his immediate predecessor. Like most political victors, however, he will have campaign debts to pay. Some of these, obviously, will be settled by appointments to State offices. Therein lies the Governor-elect's greatest opportunity and responsibility.

Because of his three terms as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, Governor Saltonstall left every major post in the State service filled with officials appointed or reappointed by him. Most of his appointments have been considered good. A number of these will come up for reappointment on Jan. 31.

It is natural to assume that Governor-elect Tobin will want to fill some of these major State posts with Democratic appointees. The caliber of his first major appointments will provide the earliest test of his own judgment and capacity as an executive.

Where other Democratic Governors have been able to fill campaign obligations by submitting appointments to a Republican Executive Council which was cer-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, November 11, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	11
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	11
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Education Page	10
Financial Page	13
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	12
Theater Reviews and Timetables	5
The Home Forum	9
"A higher humanity"	
Women's Club Activities	2
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	5
Classified	12
Restaurant (grouped)	12
School (grouped)	10

Magazine Section

Nov. 11

A Doctrine in the Dark (Japan's Shintoism)	3
Schoolin' Makes Good Neighbors (Education in South America)	4
200 Years of Children's Books	5
Any Job or the Right Job? (Vocational Guidance for G. I. Joe)	7
Master of Wood-Block Technique	8-9

Baltic Sea Made Operational Area

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11

The German Radio today declared the Baltic Sea an operational area in which every ship was likely to be sunk without warning.

"The German Government issued this warning to every country," the radiocast said. "The operational area will extend from the German coast near Rugenwalde to Swedish territorial waters on the southern tip of the Island of Oland."

Vinson Slated For Dual Post In Conversion

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Three major Roosevelt appointments seemedin the making in Washington today, together with a quarrel between Democratic factional elements over the choices.

Elevation of Fred M. Vinson, now Director of Economic Stabilization to the two-year joint post of Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, seemed likely. This job is now held on an interim basis by James F. Byrnes, who has announced his intention to retire.No successor would be named to Mr. Vinson as Economic Stabilization Director. He would, in effect, become the new "Assistant President" if appointed. Congressional appointment with no great difficulty is anticipated.

Second, it is understood on good authoritythatan appointment certain to irk liberal elements in the Administration is being considered to the important, newly created three-man Surplus Property Board. This board must dispose of billions of dollars of surplus Federal property. Instead of one great controversy over Muscle Shoals as after World War I, a dozen equivalent "Muscle Shoals" are involved in the new disposal problem.

Aluminum Plants

For example, the question of whether stand-by, or "yardstick" aluminum plants are to be retained by the Government is involved, and scores of other industries. The Senate has already shown extreme sensitivity on this subject and passed legislation causing the resignation of Will Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator.

It is now understood that President Roosevelt proposes to fill the new board with Sam H. Husbands, Director of the Defense Plant Corporation, member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Board and similar subordinate agencies. Another appointment to the three-man board would be Col. Joseph P. Woodlock, it is understood, executive assistant to Mr. Clayton.

These names have not been formally proposed. Mr. Roosevelt merely said yesterday he was waiting on acceptance of one man to send the nominations to Congress. They require Senate confirmation. But due to the high policy issues involved in this powerful board which, in a sense, may set the direction of America's postwar Government-industry relationship, the reported Husbands-Woodlock nominations are apt to have hard going in the Senate.

Both men are intimately connected with Mr. Clayton and Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, regarded as members of the conservative right-wing of the Administration, and Liberal and Labor opposition will be almost automatic.

Congress Resumes Tuesday

Another expected Roosevelt appointment is Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, present Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to the new post

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

Waste Paper Collections

Boston busines soffice collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Medfield—Tomorrow.

Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday. (Wards 6-11)—Tuesday. (Wards 11-14) — Wednesday. (Wards 15-18)—Thursday.

Weather Predictions

Colder, Light Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Faces Crucial Battle for Leyte; Churchill Visit Ends Paris Isolation; Rhine Battle Becomes Race With V-2

German rocket bombs crashing on Britain loom as menace to Allied supply lines.

French gain full say in policies of Allies, including occupation of German areas.

U.S. Third Army pushes forward nine miles to by-pass Metz—Superforts hit Nanking.

The Week-at-War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once more, this week, time became the crucial factor in Europe as the second great battle of 1944, the Battle of the Rhineland, got under way.

With the port of Antwerp cleared, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., made the opening ground move with a sharp stab at the center of the German line which has been dormant since early September and from which the Germans previously had withdrawn local reserves to counter the continued American pressure around Aachen.

And the Germans committed their new V-2 rocket bomb in sufficient numbers and force to bring from Prime Minister Winston Churchill an admission that these projectiles have been falling on various places in Britain.

These two events express the essential nature of the great military issue beginning to unfold. This is a race between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's striking force applied to the German West Wall pitted against the attritional effect of the new German weapon on that striking force.

Problem for Eisenhower

Can General Eisenhower mount and develop an offensive sufficient to break the German grip on the Rhineland before the rocket bomb, applied to southern England, and the rocket bomb plus the older robot bomb, applied to Antwerp, can deprive the offensive of enough power to keep it from succeeding?

It is the same question in slightly modified terms which prevailed in June and July when the Allies were fighting to break out of Normandy and the Germans were trying to strangle the effort by destroying London.

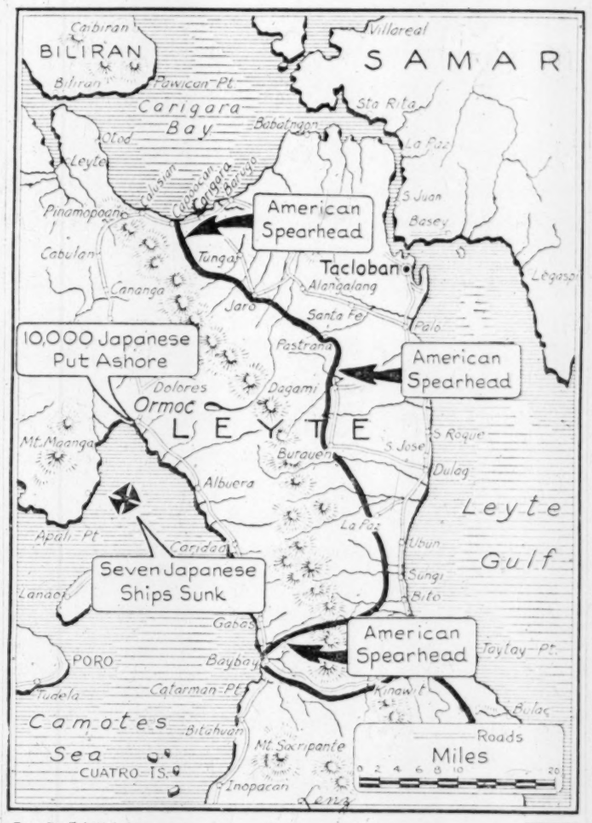
On that earlier occasion, the Allies prevailed. They won the battle of time by achieving the breakout and clearing the robot launching sites before the pressure on London reached decisive proportions. However, it needs to be remembered that the margin of success was narrow and that a severe contraction of the Allied effort on the ground front almost certainly would have resulted had the break-out into France been delayed longer than it was.

This time the Germans have a new weapon which can still reach England even from behind the Rhine and they combine it with the older, shorter-range weapon, to hurt the supply facilities of Antwerp which are of first importance to General Eisenhower's plans.

Serious Factor

We must, without doubt, revise our estimates of the German "secret weapons" and recognize that they have become a serious factor in the war. The fact that they have been brought into play against both Antwerp and England at this stage of the war represents a military justification of the heavy price Germany has paid for the time to do it. They were not bluffing when they told their own people that a long enough stand on the Rhine would win a chance to use the "secret weapons." They are being used and they represent the strongest and most dangerous ele-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Crucial Battle Impends in Philippines

This close-up of Leyte shows latest developments in the struggle for the Philippines and how the climactic battle for possession of the island is being joined.

Japan Reinforces Leyte To Gain Time on Luzon

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Nov. 10, Delayed—The successful landing of another sizable enemy reinforcement force on the west side of Leyte is an indication that the Japanese are making a major effort to delay American plans for converting this island into a major offensive operation base.

The entire military situation is changing so swiftly hour by hour that it is almost impossible to piece together the fragmentary reports and make a rational estimate of just what is happening.

However, this much is clear—the Japanese in two major reinforcement operations, have now landed as large a fighting force as was in the original Leyte garrison. The latter was practically all wiped out. There now are elements of four Japanese divisions which, together with the Luzon troops, could total as many as 75,000 men.

30,000 Troops Landed

It is stated, however, that only certain elements of these divisions were put ashore at Ormoc—probably totaling in the neighborhood of between 30,000 and 40,000 combat troops.

The second major reinforcement took place under cover of darkness. Staging probably out of Luzon, the troops were shipped in a convoy consisting of three large transports and four smaller ships and escorted by destroyers. This force was first spotted by aerial observation on the preceding afternoon.

Moving in close to the northwest corner of Leyte Island, the convoy maneuvered around in a small area, building up the deception that they might attempt landings in Carigara Bay on right flank of the American 10th Corps.

Convoy Lands at Ormoc

After darkness, however, the convoy again proceeded on its southerly course and finally put in at Ormoc, where earlier reinforcements had put ashore on Oct. 27.

Heavy weather, following a typhoon the day before, probably

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Nimitz: Japan to Feel Tread of Marine Feet

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, Nov. 11

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in a radiocast celebrating the 169th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, said last night the Corps had reached "the ultimate in amphibious warfare" in its march beside the Army across the Pacific.

"The cities of Japan," the Admiral said, "will feel the metal hail from Marine [aviation] wings. They'll feel the tread of Marine feet. Powerful land and air units who have yet to make history will have their opportunity."

"Today," he added, "we find the American Navy on a rampage, sweeping everything before it in the Pacific."

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and present Chief of Paris Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 11—Prime Minister Winston Churchill came to Paris today to discuss questions of the future of France with Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

To the French people this visit—during the first Armistice Day celebrations here in four years—means that France is back again in the fold of the great powers.

It was the first visit by a foreign Government Chief to France since the nation has been liberated—and the first state visit of the British Prime Minister to France since, in the grim days of 1940, Mr. Churchill carried an invitation for union to the tottering French Republic.

The full cycle has been turned. This week end the conversations, which will include British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, will mark the end of the period when France was omitted from the councils of the Allies.

Occupation of Germany

The new phase in France's foreign relations will not only touch Britain, but also the United States, Russia, and other of the United Nations, in which the French Government will have its full say in determining Allied policies.

One of the main points expected to be settled in the Anglo-French talks this week end is French participation in the occupation of Germany. The Christian Science Monitor is able to state that both the British and American Governments as well as the Soviets have agreed that France is entitled to share in completing plans for the occupation of Germany and also in carrying out that occupation.

The French will certainly be represented in the composite Allied force which is to occupy Berlin, and in addition the French are expected to be allotted a share in the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

The Paris talks are also expected to complete arrangements for France to join the European Advisory Commission in London on which Britain, the United States, and Russia are now represented.

Milestone in Relations

Closely linked to diplomatic significance is moral meaning of the Churchill visit. Here in the French Capital which is in the midst of observing its first Armistice Day after liberation, the presence of the British Prime Minister has stirred deep popular feelings. The visit is regarded as a major milestone in Anglo-French relations.

For the people of Paris and in fact of France, the visit comes as fulfillment of the Churchill promise to the French people, made before the Armistice was signed in June, 1940. He promised to restore the greatness and sovereignty of France.

Though Mr. Churchill's visit was an official secret, throngs still lined the streets to see him, and no one could fail to feel the terrific excitement of the moment.

British Entourage

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—On his visit to Paris, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden were accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and the Churchills' daughter Mary, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and a small party of military and civilian aides.

They landed at a United States Air Transport Command base outside Paris, where they were met by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other French dignitaries and the British and Canadian Ambassadors. They drove through streets

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

While General Patton's American forces apparently are throwing a siege ring around Metz, last major German stronghold in France, fighting for the Philippines has increased greatly in intensity, with both sides gaining significant successes.

An announcement from General MacArthur's headquarters indicates the Japanese have landed an estimated 10,000 reinforcements on Leyte from a 19-ship convoy which braved an incessant rain of American bombs to reach Ormoc.

Offsetting this to a degree is the enemy's loss of three transports and seven accompanying destroyers, which obviously he can ill afford. But the fact remains that in this instance American air power has failed to prevent the enemy from gaining his objective. With an additional 10,000 men ashore, the Japanese now have an estimated 45,000 troops on Leyte and in all probability have a momentary numerical advantage over General MacArthur's liberators.

Thus a large-scale and crucial land battle for control of Leyte would appear to be imminent. Both sides are well-equipped with small arms and artillery.

Other news from the Far East likewise is two-sided.

The Chinese have not yet conceded the loss of Kweilin and Liuchow, which the Nipponese claimed yesterday, but even if the flag of China still flies over them the importance of these two cities as Allied bases has been completely nullified, and their capture is probably only a matter of time.

On the more favorable side of the picture, a large task force of B-29 Superfortresses has raided Nanking and inflicted heavy damage on Japanese installations in that former Chinese Capital. And an unconfirmed Tokyo report says "several scores" of China-based American aircraft have attacked Japan's home islands of Kyushu and Saishu.

Meanwhile, the 26th anniversary of the day the guns ceased firing—temporarily—on the Western Front finds General Patton's Third Army offensive steadily gaining momentum. At last report General Patton's men had progressed nine miles in three days, and were 4½ miles north and eight miles southeast of Metz.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the encirclement, or perhaps the by-passing, of the mighty German bastion is the primary aim. As pointed out elsewhere in these columns today, the Allied Command is waging what is basically a war of attrition on the Western Front—striking first here and then there in an effort to disperse the meager German reserves and deplete their ranks still further.

To counter this strategy, the Germans appear to be pinning much of their hope on V-2. They are banking on the new robot weapons to reduce the flow of supplies to the Western Front in sufficient quantity to halt all but relatively small-scale Allied assaults before the approach of winter. Thus V-2 is being directed against London and Antwerp, the start and the center of the supply line, as it were.

Philippines:

Japan's "Tiger of Malaya," whose desperate stand on Leyte has flamed into a savage battle involving more than 100,000 men, poured thousands of fresh Nipponese against the Americans, after landing them from a 19-ship

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Armistice Day—1944 and 1918

Allied People Pray For Lasting Peace

By the Associated Press

The United States, locked in its third year of global war, gave scant pause today to honor its heroes in this and other conflicts.

Still lacking was the note of jubilation given the day 26 years ago when an armistice ended the worst contest that man had known to that day.

Intent on victory in a wider-flung struggle, the United States and its Allies observed the day on a note of prayer and hope for an enduring and just peace.

The traditional ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I in Arlington National Cemetery keyed similar observances throughout the United States. Its program included the appearance of President Roosevelt to direct the placing of a wreath on the grave of a man symbolic of all men who have rendered their all in their nation's service.

Patriotic organizations participated in the ceremony, and in others throughout the land.

Nor was the Armistice forgotten across the world.

Paris, defended by American troops in World War I and liberated from the Germans in this conflict, saw American Army and Navy forces join with French and Allied troops in a massive parade.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle laid a wreath upon the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of France shortly before cannon signalized the beginning of a moment's silence throughout France.

But all was not quiet, for the guns of Allied troops still thundered in the north where they stood locked in battle with the Germans.

Seat at Peace Table Urged for Veterans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

Veterans of this war should sit at the peace table to assure the achievement of a lasting peace, Edward N. Scheiberling, National Commander of the American Legion, said today.

In a speech prepared for Armistice Day ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, Mr. Scheiberling asserted that America had broken its promises to this man and his comrades of the last war.

"This time," he declared, "we do not say that it must not happen again. This time we say that—under God—it shall not happen again."

Boston Parade And Solemnity

Pomp and ceremony will join with reverence and solemnity today in keynoting Boston's observance of the 26th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice which brought World War I to a close.

An estimated 25,000 members of various units of the armed services and of veterans' organizations are ready to march at 2 o'clock this afternoon in one of the largest Armistice Day parades Boston has seen since 1920.

At the same time, numerous church services will take place.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Patton's Tanks Pass Old Line

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tank-riding infantry swept on today toward Metz, already well beyond the line where Gen. John J. Pershing's foot-slogging doughboys were poised for a similar attack on the fortress city when the Armistice came in 1918.

For the new American forces, this was the first Armistice Day on the Western Front, but the rising power of General Patton's assault gave promise that before another rolls around they will have left the battlefields of Europe.

In their muddy trenches before Metz, the Doughboys of World War I were preparing on Nov. 11, 1918, for just such an offensive as General Patton has uncorked. Then, Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard's American Second Army was scheduled to push off just three days later—on Nov. 14.

The old Second was lined up along the right flank of the First Army on much the same front as the one General Patton's Third Army has now broken across. Reduction of the old St. Mihiel salient had put General Bullard's army in position some 15 miles southwest of Metz and along a line which crossed the Moselle River near Pont-à-Mousson and extended northeast of Nancy. Today they are about nine miles south of Metz.

Down the road to Metz on this day a generation ago marched the 137th Infantry regiment under orders to assault the fortress city, which never had been taken by direct attack.

Suddenly the word swept down

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

Prussian Wars for Domination Recalled in Weighing Future

By Andre Michalopoulos

Former Minister of Information of the Greek Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present war is not an isolated incident. It is an integral part of Germany's Hundred Years' War for the domination of the world. That started in the middle of the last century when Bismarck imposed the ruthless leadership of Prussia upon the German States and then launched three wars of aggression—the first against Denmark in 1864, the second against Austria in 1866, the third against France in 1870.

Having subjugated these three powers and annexed new territories to Prussia, he founded the German Empire under the Kaisers. All the resources and talents of Germany were then devoted to the organization of the most formidable war machine in history. The stages of organization and military preparation were over.

In 1914 the first stage of military conquest began. Germany was defeated. It refused to acknowledge defeat. It accepted Hitler's New Order—which was nothing but the old order in a new and more vulgar uniform—with hysteria, and from 1918 to 1939 used the vast capital placed at its disposal by somnolent democracy to reorganize its war industries and subjugate central and southern Europe economically.

This economic stage of the Hundred Years' War was entirely successful. Nothing would be more

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Germany's Future: Who Shall Decide

Who shall say what shall be done with Germany?

Many plans are being evolved—mostly on the part of the great powers whose armies carry the banners of liberation.

But what of the peoples who have suffered most? What do the nations, now being freed from Nazi slavery, believe should be the pattern of future Germany?

The third of a series of articles today presents a Greek view.

Foodless Cafes' Liquor Sales Source of Constant Complaint

Because cafes are actually places for selling liquor than food in most cases, the licensing boards should revoke about eight out of ten of the cafe licenses and make them into taverns, Clarence L. Edwards, food inspector in the health department of Quincy, declared today.

Mr. Edwards' job requires him to visit restaurants and taverns to check up on how they are meeting the city's regulations.

"The most glaring violations are coming through the so-called cafes," the inspector reported. "They are licensed to sell food and liquor. In reality, in nine out of ten if you could look into their ice boxes, you would find a half stick of mouldy bologna, a few pigs' feet and several hard boiled eggs.

Empty Refrigerators

"I could take you around any number of cafes which are supposed to be serving food and show you empty refrigerators.

"Such places are really not in the food business but in the liquor business.

"The cafe license gives them the privilege of staying open on Sundays. It also gives them the privilege of serving both sexes. They can keep open longer on weekdays. In Boston, for instance, they can sell on ordinary weekdays until 1 a. m., while taverns are required to close at 11 p. m.

"They realize more money than the men who run the taverns. A tavern can sell to men only. It does not sell food. It is not allowed to open on Sunday, and it closes earlier than the cafe.

"The tavern is the best of the lot as far as the dispensing of liquor is concerned. Those we have here do a pretty good job. They are not bothered with a woman coming in and sitting down in a booth, and then some stranger coming in and sitting alongside of her.

Not Good Situation

"Eventually perhaps her husband will come in, and see a drink of liquor in front of his wife and a strange man beside her. Although his wife may be innocent of any wrong doing, the general situation is not a good one and usually the origin of a brawl. These are things that happen every day, they are not isolated cases.

"My impression is that more women are drinking now than before the war. I see quite a number of intoxicated women.

"If we could keep women out of our liquor establishment, we could eliminate 90 per cent of our trouble.

"Instead of this, the cafes are selling liquor to women on Sundays as well as through the week, and also selling them liquor two hours later—from 11 p. m. to 1 a. m.—than the taverns are allowed to sell to men.

"The thing to do is to convert the cafes into taverns. That's really what they are. When they become taverns, that would automatically eliminate the women."

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Trade Leader Calls Election War Mandate

A clear mandate by the American people to President Roosevelt to win the war and make the peace in the shortest possible time is the outstanding significance of the Nov. 7 election, asserted Creighton J. Hill, Assistant to the President, Bird & Sons, in addressing the 31st annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

"That mandate serves notice on Germany and Japan that the American electorate is solidly behind the Commander in Chief, Mr. Roosevelt won his re-election on that single issue," Mr. Hill added.

"The European phase of the war can still end before winter. It all depends on the morale of the German people. We have now learned that there may be a bitter bridge between defeat and capitulation. On every front the Nazis have been beaten," Mr. Hill stated.

Considerate Peace Urged

Disagreeing with plans which appear to be in process for the long-range treatment of Germany, Paul Hagen, an anti-Nazi, urged a considerate peace. He told the conference that he felt that plans for indefinite occupation of the Reich, which overlooked the reorganization of self-government, would not provide the security for which the victors would be seeking.

Mr. Hagen, who, despite his flight from Germany, has made secret trips into the country to confer with other anti-Nazis, said he was convinced that Underground trends in Germany were sufficient to show that the country would be "co-operative" after the war. He expressed the opinion that Germany would go through an anti-Nazi revolution in much the same way that Italy rebelled against Fascism.

"The post-Hitler world will have to start from the one fundamental stable premise that there will be some 60 odd million Germans surviving the war. There is no lasting peace without some chance for them. This is not because of any desire to be concerned about their future," Hagen continued, "but because of the future peace of the world.

People Without Hope

"They may not be able to make another war after their second defeat, but they would certainly present the dangerous problem of 60 to 65 million population which is left without hope, without responsibility, even without capacity to care for themselves, not to speak of the capacity to undo some of the harm for which they are guilty.

"The peace plan in preparation obviously does not pay enough attention to this fundamental problem," Mr. Hagen asserted. "The refusal of self-government, even local self-government, tends to take away all political responsibility for Germany after Hitler. It tends to replace the Hitler prison by an Allied reformatory," he added. "There," he said, "are only a few facts illustrating the real problem of Germany after Hitler."

This afternoon's session of the two-day business conference was devoted to the question: "When will your boys return from war?" Roger W. Babson presided. Other speakers included Dr. Vladimir D. Kazakevich, from Russia, who talked on War and Postwar Russian Problems, and Charles Winthrop Copp, recently from Japan, who spoke on Our Japanese Enemy.

Cambridge Starts Paper Machinery

Taking the lead among Boston communities by installing paper salvage machinery in wartime, the city of Cambridge recently began operation of $15,000 worth of paper separating equipment which will pay for itself in about two months, it is figured.

City Manager John B. Atkinson threw the switch for the first official operation of the machinery in the presence of War Production Board officials and paper mill representatives, many of whom have given moral support to the venture.

The new machinery will separate waste materials from city-collected scrap paper which will be sold to paper mills at the current price of $19 a ton. Brookline is the only other community in the Boston area employing similar methods for preventing the paper from being burned or sent to the dumps.

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Granite State Peat Harvested for Fuel

Experiment at Amherst Promises Success

In the first experiment to obtain peat for fuel by mechanical methods which has given any promise of success, a peat bog in Amherst, N. H., has produced a considerable quantity of fireplace fuel. Picture shows how the peat, after removal from the bog, is spread out and cut for drying. With the workers standing beside the truck are, at the right, F. H. Crabtree, of Tufts College, under whose supervision the experiment is being conducted, and Edward Ellingwood, of the New Hampshire State Conservation Department. Big peat deposits are located in New England.

Experiments on Peat for Fuel Promise Success in N. H. Area

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, N. H., Nov. 11—Promise of success in obtaining peat for fuel by mechanical methods has resulted from experiments conducted here this past summer and fall under the supervision of Prof. F. H. Crabtree of Tufts College.

Heretofore, what little peat has been dug has been taken from the bogs by hand labor, and, as fuel, has constituted a luxury item. Some folks, with pleasant reminiscences of peat fires in humble Irish cottages, have sought to obtain it for use in their home fireplaces. It has been sold in cartons—but at a prohibitive price of about $100 a ton. Some of this luxury fuel was imported from Europe, prior to the war.

Peat has been used extensively as a fuel in rural Ireland. And, during the first World War, when the submarine campaign cut off shipments of coal across the Irish Sea from Cardiff, peat was sold in Irish cities. Since that time, there has been steady improvement in the quality of the fuel, but little was done to speed up production by mechanical methods.

Russia, however, went after the peat for fuel in a bigger way, and, with huge eight-ton machines and special equipment, is now producing upward of 50,000,000 tons a year.

This fact encouraged Professor Crabtree to experiment, with the production of peat by mechanical methods on a 100-acre open bog located here in Amherst. Samples taken show the peat to run at least 30 feet deep, he said. There are many other such peat bogs in New England, with varying capacities of from 12,000,000 tons in Massachusetts to 100,000,000 tons in Maine, it was estimated.

Obtaining the assistance of Arthur Whitcomb, a Keene, N. H., contractor, a bulldozer was used to push sand out onto the bog to form a road. This was used as a solid base for the clamshell bucket crane by which the moist peat was loaded into trucks and hauled to a mascerating plant.

This plant also was experimental, a swing hammer mill of the type used for grinding limestone being set up to break down the fibers of the lumps of peat.

After being broken up, the soft wet peat—about 90 per cent water—was carried by conveyer onto trucks which hauled it to the drying area, a level tract of dry ground. There, with a converted fertilizer spreader, the peat was laid out in the form of a long ribbon, six to eight inches in thickness, eight feet wide, and some 700 feet long.

Behind the spreader, a special harrow cut the ribbon into narrow strips. These were marked across with a special steel cutter, "and the result was for all the world like an immense pan of brownies," said Professor Crabtree. There, the peat was left in the sun to dry.

As it dried, the peat cracked along the scored lines, shrinking to pieces about the size of a two-pound candy box, but weighing from three to four pounds each. These pieces of hard dried peat can be used most successfully in fireplaces in place of hard woods, Professor Crabtree said.

As to the equivalent heating values, he stated that one ton of peat would give heat equaling that of from half to five-eighths of a ton of coal, or from half to two-thirds of a cord of wood.

Comparing costs on the basis of $16 a ton for hard coal, Professor Crabtree said that peat would give approximately the same amount of heat at a cost of from $8 to $10 a ton. Hard wood at $30 a cord, he added, would have a comparative price of about $15 a ton for peat for approximately the same heat value. Peat, he added, has a higher efficiency than coal in mild weather and in open grates.

Boston's Parade Is One of Largest

Continued from Page 1

where prayers will be offered for the welfare of fighting men on far-flung battle fronts and memorials held for those lost in combat.

War plants were about the only places remaining open all day, operating at full speed turning out the materials of war. Grocery stores remained closed all day along with banks and many other establishments. Downtown retail stores were opening at 1 p. m.

The big parade, scheduled to begin at 2 p. m., at Hereford Street and Commonwealth Avenue, was expected to take a full hour in passing a given point. Proceeding down Commonwealth Avenue, marchers will turn into Arlington Street, Boylston, Tremont, Temple Place, Washington Street, School, Beacon, and will disband at the Arlington Street entrance to the Public Garden. Three reviewing stands are along the line of march.

Army and Navy Units

Represented in the parade will be: a United States Army band, a detachment of military police, a group of Marines and sailors from the British Royal Navy, a detachment of Wacs, an Army detachment from Fort Devens, a large number of mechanized cavalry units, universal personnel and cargo carriers from the Boston Ordnance Division, the United States Marine Corps band and detachment, a Navy band and sailors, a Coast Guard band and coast guardsmen, members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, and groups of Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, and the Canadian Legion. There also will be representatives of 10 State American Legion Posts, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, Salvation Army mobile canteens, and other social service organizations aiding in the war effort.

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44-issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Pay Request Approved

Approval of pay of $45 a week for spare service salesmen of the John P. Squire Company of Cambridge when regularly assigned to a route was announced here yesterday by the New England War Labor Board.

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Tobin Faces Rare Chance For Service

Continued from Page 1

tain to withhold approval, Mayor Tobin cannot use this device to pay off political debts without impairing the quality of State government.

With a Democratic Council, Governor-elect Tobin will have to submit appointments which he hopes and expects will stick. There will be no Republican majority to serve as a scapegoat.

Many observers believe that Mayor Tobin will take over the gubernatorial duties with one thing in mind—the possibility that he may be the next Democratic Senator from Massachusetts and that he may seek that higher office in 1946 when the term of Senior Senator David I. Walsh expires.

If the young Boston Mayor, who appears to be at the peak of his political popularity, plans to continue politics as a career, most observers believe that he must make his bid for the Senate two years hence.

Might Postpone Bid

If the Governor-elect decides to postpone his bid for the Senate two additional years he will be faced with the possibility of running against Leverett Saltonstall, whose partial term in the Senate expires in 1948. This would bring him face to face with the State's most popular political figure and one who does not stand to lose that position in the course of his Senate term.

A delay of two years would also bring Mr. Tobin up as a Senate candidate in the next presidential year when, judging by present signs, a Republican sweep may be in the making.

The Governor-elect's bid for the senatorship in 1946 may in part depend on whether or not Senator Walsh is again a candidate. A Walsh retirement would ease the way for Mr. Tobin.

Governor-elect Tobin's alternative in 1946 will be to seek the Governorship again when his opponent would undoubtedly be the formidable Robert F. Bradford, Lieutenant Governor-elect.

This is the first of two articles on the new Bay State Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The second will deal with Mr. Bradford and his importance in the State G. O. P.

Massachusetts Sermons To Dwell on Peace Topics

Members of the Massachusetts Council of Churches will have their attention drawn to peace problems in sermons given this coming Sunday, Nov. 12, designated as World Order Day by the Federal Council of Churches.

Many discussion groups in member churches throughout the Bay State will begin a series of meetings, on the basis of a durable peace. In Concord, Protestant ministers and laymen are sponsoring three Sunday evenings, the first to be held Nov. 12, using as their study material "The Six Pillars of Peace," drawn up by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches.

War Prisoners See U. S. Ways In Useful Civilian Enterprise

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

German prisoners of war in the United States are shown the American way of life through contact with civilian enterprise, the "best way of indoctrination," according to Brig. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., Assistant The Provost Marshal General in charge of prisoners of war and military police. Ninety-two per cent of the 300,000 Germans in P. O. W. camps were out working with civilians last month, said General Bryan.

Official indoctrination programs are allowed by the Geneva Convention, the General explained at a press conference in the First Service Command's headquarters, yesterday, but these he termed ineffectual.

"To tell these Germans that we are going to make an American out of you would be useless—just like running water off a duck," he said.

Treatment of the German P. O. W.'s was discussed at length with General Bryan giving two major premises on which our procedure is based. First, the United States is a signatory to the Geneva Convention and must abide by its regulations, regardless of enemy acts which will bring punishment to the guilty at war's end. Second, the effect our treatment of the Germans here will have on American prisoners in German camps.

Treatment Justified

General Bryan told of the related cause and effect which justifies fair but firm treatment of the Germans when an "American mother hears that her son in a German prison camp is well treated and is made happy by it."

Giving a broad picture of the P. O. W. situation in the United States, General Bryan, who has control over the prisoners from the time they are landed on continental United States bases, stated that there are 334,548 prisoners of all nationalities in P. O. W. stockades.

Germans lead the list with 297,438. Italians are second with 50,000, of which 38,888 are in Italian Service Units. Japanese prisoners in our camps number 2,224.

There is no segregation of Nazi and non-Nazi, P. O. W.'s, said General Bryan, as an effective and sure way of screening has not been developed. Germans are separated as co-operative, nonco-operative and incorrigibles. Those in the first group constitute the bulk of the prisoners, while those in the latter are the smallest, about 3,000 being confined in a restricted camp.

Two Newspapers Allowed

In addition to the opportunity of working under American direction, the P. O. W.'s are allowed certain newspapers, magazines, and educational courses. Throughout the nation two newspapers are allowed in the P. O. W. camps, said General Bryan, The Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times.

Since the first P. O. W. came to the United States, there have been 947 escapes, of which all but 13 have been recaptured, said General Bryan. In the First Service Command there have been 33 escapes, all of whom are back in prison stockades.

Replying to a question regarding the future use of prisoners as additional numbers are received from the advancing American armies in Germany, and reconversion and cutbacks diminish domestic demands for manpower, General Bryan said, "We will never use prisoners to compete with free labor. When they can no longer be used in work for which there is no other labor supply, we'll lock them up again."

Salvaged Materials Bring in $71,072 For Charity Groups

Scrap metal, street-car rails, usable clothes, waste-paper, and tin cans collected by the Boston Salvage Committee up to Oct. 24 this year have realized $71,072.67, which has been donated to charitable organizations throughout Boston, George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Committee, reported today.

Miscellaneous contributions represented $56,116.42 of this amount. Chairman Hyland's report disclosed. Free summer vacations for children accounted for $11,000, and $3,956.25 was devoted to the purchase of War Bonds which went to winners of the Waste Paper and Boston Essay contests.

Scrap metal collected during the period totaled 8,300,000 pounds: street-car rails, removed by the City of Boston, totaled 4,036,000 pounds; usable clothes, 12,400 pounds; waste paper, 14,766,730 pounds; and tin cans, 7,765,333 pounds.

Miscellaneous donations included $10,000 for hot lunches for undernourished children in Boston; $11,300 to the American Red Cross; $10,000 to the Greater Boston United War Fund, for 1943, and another $10,000 for the 1944 campaign; and various smaller donations to servicemen's centers, the Italian clothing campaign, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, and for various veterans' hospitals.

Donations for free summer vacations went to numerous organizations including the Boys Club, Kiddies Kamp, Burroughs Newsboy Foundation, Morgan Memorial, and the Salvation Army.

Boston Teheran Meeting To Hear Russian Music

Russian music will be played tomorrow evening at Symphony Hall by Boris Goldovsky, pianist, who will appear on the program of a Teheran Anniversary meeting.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States will speak.

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Byrnes Wants Shells Rushed For Artillery

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, Nov. 11 (AP)—Demand for artillery ammunition is so great that hot shells are being loaded into freight cars for overseas shipment as soon as the TNT inside them hardens, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said today.

He made this disclosure in an address prepared for Armistice Day.

"We must not let pride in our accomplishments blind us to the magnitude of our needs," Mr. Byrnes cautioned, explaining that "our present military shortages are not a product of our failure or our mistakes.

"They are a product of our successes," he added. "We are running months ahead of our military timetable. As a result we must obtain from our war factories material that was not scheduled for production until next March."

The armed forces need heavy artillery and mortar ammunition especially, the South Carolinian related. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops are currently drawing upon their reserve supplies, he said, and in the Pacific Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces will use as much 105 mm. ammunition this month as they did in all of last year.

"To meet these demands from the front hot shells are being loaded into freight cars at factories in this country as soon as the TNT inside them solidifies. They move direct from the factory to the port on an 'expedite' basis," Mr. Byrnes said.

"Hourly reports on the whereabouts of each car are telegraphed to the headquarters of the Army Transportation Corps in Washington so that there will be no delay in spotting any tie-ups. In some cases special trains of 30 cars or more are used and these trains have a right of way over everything else on the rails.

"In a few cases destroyers have been used to move top priority items across the ocean. Air transport is frequently utilized for the shipment of rockets or mortar ammunition, and as many as 20 planes have been assigned for a single shipment."

"Within a week," Mr. Byrnes disclosed, "Antwerp will be ready for the unloading of ships. . . . We will resume the march to Berlin. And when the Russian's reach Hitler's Capital, I nominate for chairman of the welcoming committee our own General Eisenhower."

If Allied forces had not landed on the continent June 6, "little would have been left of London," because of the flying bomb menace war, Mr. Byrnes said.

He added that an inspection of a flying bomb launching site near Cherbourg had convinced him "that only by invasion could we ever have curbed the destruction by those flying bombs."

He made no direct reference to the new V-2 bomb which the Germans have been employing against the British.

Busy Hands Reach Across the Atlantic

Camp Fire Girls' Clothing and Kits for Europe Relief

Upper: Serious Camp Fire Girl dressmakers of New York find little sisters very co-operative models for the clothing they are making for the destitute children of liberated Europe and other war-devastated lands. Delegates from three Brooklyn Camp Fire Groups present their kits to Fred Myers, Director, Russian War Relief, Inc., at relief headquarters. There is a letter from a Camp Fire Girl or group in each kit. A number of answers have already been received from delighted Russian children.

Chicago Sun Ordered To Cut Newsprint Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Chicago Sun yesterday was ordered to reduce use of newsprint so as to pay back, by the end of September, 1945, tonnage allegedly used in excess of quota.

The formal order by the War Production Board said the newspaper, published by Field Publications, Inc., headed by Marshall Field 3d, used or caused to be used "in the second quarter of this year 886.89 tons of newsprint in excess of the amount under order L-240."

In Chicago, Clem J. Randau, Business Manager of the Sun, denied the newspaper had willfully violated the WPB limitation order and said a rehearing would be requested before the compliance division. The WPB order said the newspaper "had full knowledge of the terms and provisions of limitation order L-240 and the violations were willful."

'Let Friendship Ring' Means Warm Clothing for Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 — Winter shipments of "warm practical clothing" for the overseas needy are the tangible results of an overall project known as "Let Friendship Ring" engineered by Camp Fire Girls. It means an extension of this organization's program of aid for children and adults of war-stricken foreign lands—a service which previously centered chiefly around aid for Britain, Russia and China.

This year, Camp Fire Girls also are sewing and collecting for the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy. They are making layettes and "Baby Bundles," knitted garments and dresses; collecting boys' suits, women's coats and almost any warm useful clothing that is available; they are making family household kits, toys for youngsters, sending soap, sewing materials, and shoes.

Another field in which Camp Fire Girls are uniting to "Let Friendship Ring" is that of letter writing. In addition to cards and thank-you notes that go with the supplies, a clearing house for "pen pals" has been established by a former Camp Fire Girl which she has called Youth of All Nations, with offices in St. Luke's Place, New York City. Letters are exchanged between American boys and girls and those who have come to the United States from war-torn countries.

Organizations with which Camp Fire Girls are co-operating for their overseas services include Save the Children Federation, British War Relief, English-Speaking Union, Russian War Relief, Netherlands Aid Society, American Friends Service Committee, Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Friends of Belgium, Greek War Relief Association, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, United China Relief, and Italian Welfare League.

The Italian Welfare League is sponsoring two projects for the children and women of liberated Italy. These are school kits of heavy drill or duck and utility aprons designed by Schiaparelli.

A letter from four little Russian girls, pupils of the fifth grade in a Moscow school, sent to four Camp Fire Girls, voices the patriotic fervor of young Russians along with appreciation of a letter from their American friends.

"During the summer, we worked in the kolkhoz [collective farm] helping to harvest the crops," the writers said. "Now, when our Red Army is driving the Fascist to the West, we are striving to help in every way. We are collecting metal scrap saved for making ammunition, and we help the families of the fighting men. In the hospitals we are showing our initiative. For our good work we were given the name of Shurey Cherkalnina [the hero of the U. S. S. R. who was killed in the guerrilla fight against Hitler marauders]. We are expecting your next letter impatiently."

President 'Grateful' For Watson's Note

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A message pledging co-operation to the Administration from Claude A. Watson of Los Angeles, Prohibition Party presidential candidate, was made public yesterday at the White House.

"I wish to pledge you my co-operation for a just and righteous Administration and my loyal, constructive criticism of those things wherein I feel it fails to meet that standard," the message said.

Mr. Roosevelt replied: "I am very grateful to you for your telegram, which I have just found on my return to the White House."

U. S., Britain and Soviet Unity Held Vital to Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 11—Thirty college and university discussion groups, throughout the country, agree that if future wars are to be avoided, present collaboration between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union must be continued after the victory which it is making possible, has been won.

These views of the discussion groups have been forwarded by faculty members of the groups to the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, in Boston, and assembled in a single joint report by that committee. The discussions were set in motion on the basis of facts presented in a 40-page analysis of "Postwar Relations with the Soviet Union," sent out by the Committee for this purpose. This analysis was prepared by Prof. Leland M. Goodrich, Director of the World Peace Foundation, of Boston.

Adhering to Pledge

In the view of these co-operating college groups, the Committee's report says, the Soviet Union can make a special contribution to the development of the needed mutual trust and co-operation, by adhering strictly to its pledge of noninterference in the internal affairs of the United States and Britain, as well as to its promise of religious freedom within Russia.

The United States, in turn, can demonstrate sincere willingness to co-operate by landing technical as well as financial and material asistance to Russia during the period of reconstruction. Both the United States and Great Britain, it is held by these college spokesmen, can do a great deal, also, by joining in world security plans, which can remove new threats to Soviet security. They can also do much more to seek to understand, instead of denounce, Russian ideas and modes of life.

Soviet Policy

Recovery from the devastation of this war, and the setting up of safeguards against another disaster of the same kind, will be the principal objectives of Soviet foreign policy, these co-operating college groups believe, according to this report. Russia is ready to undertake these tasks alone, if necessary, it is felt, but it would prefer to co-operate in a joint program with the western powers. Clearly it is to her interest, as well as to the interests of the United States and Great Britain, to seek maintenance of world peace through international co-operation.

Turning to the vexed question of Russia's western borders, rather general agreement among the groups is reported, although some divergence was evident in regard to Soviet demands for Eastern Poland. In that case some groups favored acceptance of the Curzon Line, as a basis for discussion, at least. Others felt that this would leave large segments of predominantly Polish population on the Soviet side of the line. The suggestion was made that Russia might arrange for voluntary transfer of such groups.

Claims Reasonable

The groups were inclined to see Soviet claims against Finland as reasonable, since the areas demanded are evidently of real strategic importance in Russian plans for security. They also looked favorably on Soviet demands for Northern Bukovina, on ethnic grounds, and for Bessarabia for historical reasons.

The report points out, however, that Russia will be in a position at the end of the war, undoubtedly, to insist on some territorial and other arrangements which it believes to be essential to its security.

"If we are unyielding in our position," it says, "we run the risk of defeating our own ends since, in that event, the Russians are likely to become suspicious of our purposes and increase, rather than lower their demands. Within the framework of an international agreement, we should be prepared to make certain concessions now, if necessary, in the hope that in an atmosphere of peace and confidence, more satisfactory arrangements can eventually be made."

400,000 New Homes Starting Estimate

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 11 (AP)—Robert P. Gerholz, Flint, Mich., President of the National Association of Home Builders, estimated that 400,000 housing units will be built in the first 12 months after Germany collapses.

Speaking before the regional home builders clinic here, Mr. Gerholz said Washington had promised a "green light" to the home building industry.

Mr. Gerholz estimated in the first 10 years of peace, America will need 10,000,000 new homes. These will be built at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year, furnishing jobs for up to 3,000,000 men on and off the building sites.

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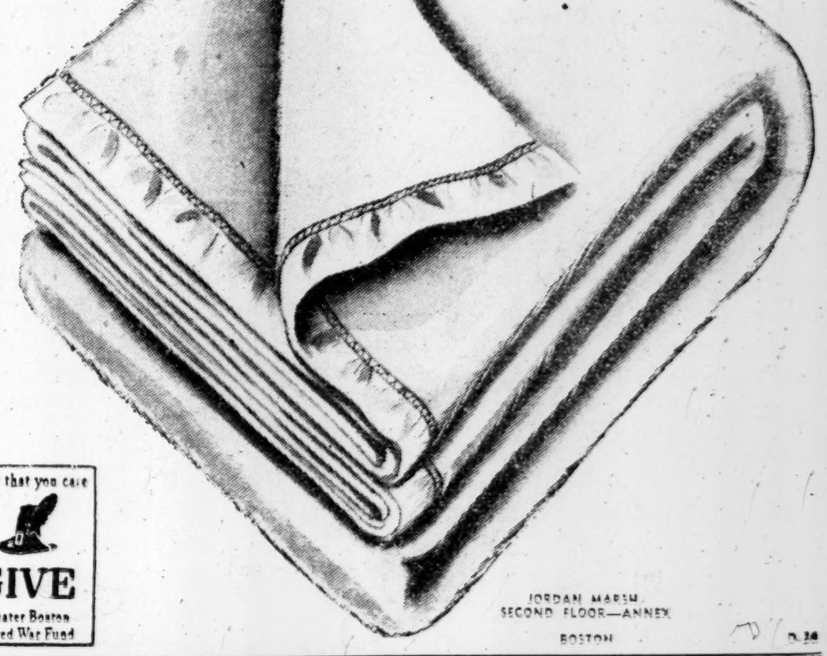
14.95
All Wool Welwyns by Nashua, 72x84
12.95
All Wool St. Mary's "Claremont," 72x84 14.95
All Wool Uruguays, 72x90
18.95
PEARCE 100% Wool LATROBE, PA. EST. 1805
CHATHAM FOR BEDTIME COMFORT BLANKET WARMTH WITH SERVICE
NORTH STAR WOOL PAT'D 1870 BLANKETS
ST. MARY'S PURE VIRGIN WOOL BLANKETS
KENWOOD WOOL PRODUCTS
WELWYN by Nashua Virgin Wool
SOUTH AMERICAN BLANKETS FROM GOOD NEIGHBORS

Show that you care
GIVE
Greater Boston United War Fund
JORDAN MARSH
SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON
D-28

Coast Guard Reserve Praised For Port of Boston Services

Log of the Port of Boston

How a wartime organization can be utilized for aiding to build up a peacetime Port of Boston, has been brought to the attention of the Port of Boston National Maritime Committee, Inc., by Capt. Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port.

At a recent meeting called by Frank S. Davis, President of the Committee, Captain Meals pointed to the invaluable assistance rendered during the past year by the approximately 5,000 citizens from all walks of life, comprising the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, and the potential value of such a group in development of the port in the postwar period.

The Coast Guard and the Port of Boston have been exceedingly fortunate, said Captain Meals, in having available for insuring the safety of shipping and waterfront facilities these citizens who have conscientiously and efficiently devoted 12 hours duty each week in guarding the waterfront. These men range from day laborer to bank president; from store clerk to college professor, and many of them never before worked along the waterfront or had any knowledge of that area.

These men live in the Metropolitan Boston area, earn their living here, and their interest naturally lies in this community, declared Captain Meals. Their voluntary work along the Boston waterfront with the Coast Guard has given them a knowledge of ships and shipping which many of them never before possessed or even thought of, and it is only natural to assume that these men will, in years to come, profit by the experience gained during the war and have an interest in the growth and welfare of the Port of Boston.

"In my opinion," said Captain Meals, "these men are a decided asset to the community and will no doubt play an important part in the postwar development of the port. Their wartime contribution to the security of the port has been enormous and I am certain that their peacetime interest in the Port will not diminish and that they will work for a greater and better Port of Boston."

Bird Island Flats

Dredging of Bird Island Flats Anchorage in Boston Harbor to a depth of 30 feet at mean low water is completed, according to the New England Division Engineer of the United States Army Engineers. The project was undertaken by the Army Engineers at the request of the Navy Department and restores 361,900 square yards of anchorage area with 30 feet of water in Boston harbor, immediately north of the Main Ship Channel.

Custom House

Open for business was the rule at the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce in the Custom House today, in harmony with the usual practice of most Federal offices to be open as usual on holidays. The office was open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. despite the observance of Armistice Day.

Fuel Transport

Offices of the Boston Fuel Transportation, Inc., which handles marine transportation of petroleum products along the Atlantic coast, have been moved to 10 High Street, where Capt. George Kimball continues to head the company.

Leon Stone

W. Lynn Vet Gets Fund's Prize-of-Day

Back home from the battle of Truk Island, a Navy veteran contributor to the Greater Boston United War Fund today, Lester D. Roberts of West Lynn was given the "Red Feather Award-of-the-day" as Fund headquarters announced today that $4,314,300 has been contributed toward the goal of $7,650,000 to be reached within 12 days.

"You don't have to sell a serviceman on the Red Feather," said the former aviation machinist's mate who served in the Pacific on board a United States aircraft carrier.

Praise for the volunteer and loaned workers who man the reporting and accounting divisions of the fund's activities was voiced by A. T. Wilkinson, chairman of the auditing division.

Individuals

$7,500—Theodore Edson Parker Foundation, Wellesley College Service Fund.
$5,000—Mrs. Robert Treat Paine.
$4,000—Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Gardner.
$2,850—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Kaplan.
$2,400—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer, Jr.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis; Miss Fanny P. Mason; Mrs. Gifford K. Simonds.
$1,800—Dr. and Mrs. John P. Monks.
$1,400—Pine Manor Service Fund; Mrs. Robert DeW. Samson.
$1,248—Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Walker, Jr.
$1,125—Charles F. Rittenhouse.
$1,100—I. S. A.
$1,032—Thomas P. Mandell.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brickley; In Memory of Bennett S. Ferguson; Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Williston.
$900—Dana Hall Service League.
$800—Dr. and Mrs. William Jason Mixter; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Pickman; Judge and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein.
$750—Lieut. Robert Homans; Miss Deborah W. Sayles.
$600—Lundell Charitable Trust; Ellery Sedgwick.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker.
$500—Leonard B. Buchanan; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Ochran; William Storer Eaton; Miss Ida Hinneman; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Koch; Dr. and Mrs. Leland S. McKittrick; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter Bradley W. Palmer; Lieut. (j.g.) Robert W. Sayles, Jr.; Miss Lucy C. Sturgis; Mrs. Harry M. Wheeler; Mrs. Max O. Whiting.

Companies and Employees

$12,500—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.
$3,000—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company; Winslow Bros. & Smith Company and affiliated companies.
$6,500—Salada Tea Company.
$6,000—Boston Insurance Company; S. S. Pierce Company.
$4,000—Colonial Trust Company, Inc.; Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company.
$3,483—Christian Science Committee, first report.
$3,050—Swift & Company; Greater Boston Stores.
$2,500—Stone & Webster & Co.; John C. Paige & Co.; Provident Planning Company, Inc.
$2,200—United States Fire Insurance Co.
$2,050—Whitney & Co., Ltd.
$2,000—Walter Baker & Co., Inc.; Old Colony Insurance Company; Joseph Seagram & Sons, Inc.
$1,500—Atlas Plywood Corporation; Morris Blinder & Co.; Pilgrim Trust Company.
$1,400—Wade Batram Company.
$1,300—S. Albertson Company, Inc.; General Sea Foods Corporation.
$1,250—Garfield & Rosen Shoe Company; Irving M. Sobin Company, Inc.
$1,200—New York Mattress Company.
$1,150—S. Strock & Co.
$1,000—Boston Sausage & Provision Company, Inc.; Andrew Dutton Company; M. M. Mades Co., Inc.; Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co.; Rival Foods, Inc.
$900—National Casket Company.
$850—Boston Drug and Beverage Corporation.
$825—Associates of Kaler, Carney, Liffler and Co.
$750—Elizabeth Arden; Armour and Company; A. S. Campbell Company, Inc.; Chamberlain's; Charles M. Cox Company; Dennell-Wright Company; Webster-Thomas Company.
$650—H. J. Heinz Company of Massachusetts.
$600—Bartlett Varney & Co.; Hicks & Hodges Company.
$500—Bay State Milling Company; Boston Garden-Arena Corporation; Boston Market Terminal Company, Stanley W. Ferguson, Inc.; General Ice Cream Corporation; F. H. Hosmer and Company; Charles L. Richardson and Company, Inc.; Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison; D. & L. Slade Company; Wilson Terminals, Inc.; Wilson-Jones Company.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Frances Magnes, violinist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

A Victory Concert will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts' tapestry gallery for members of the armed forces at 3 p. m., and also at 3 p. m. Mrs. Little will lecture on "Old English Chinoiserie." Bush will speak on "Italian Paintings" at 4 p. m. All are free to the public.

"Reminiscences and Present Impressions of Old Mexico" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mme. Aino Saari, diseuse, with musical accompaniment, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m., and Ethel Dewey will give a free piano recital at 8 p. m. in the Lecture Hall.

Ernestine Evans will give a free lecture on "What Makes the German People Tick?" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m.

Monday

A free recital by Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Elizabeth Scher, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Tuesday

Saville Davis, assistant to the managing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the speaker at the decennial meeting of the First Parish Unitarian Church, Scituate, at 8 p. m. His topic will be "The News of the Hour on the Hour."

Chrysanthemum Honors Wacs

By a Staff Photographer

Reddish Bronze Pompon Named for Sergeant Rich

Seeking to honor the Wacs for their service in the war, Alex Cumming of Bristol, Conn., one of the foremost raisers of chrysanthemums in the United States, named his newest type of bloom the Sergeant Virginia Rich, Wac. This is a reddish-bronze pompon which is very unusual in texture and color, and is among the hundreds of thousands of "mums" and other fall flowers now on exhibit at the Autumn Flower Show at Horticultural Hall through Sunday. Staff Sergeant Rich, left, receiving a bouquet of the flowers from grower Cumming, is from Philadelphia, and is attached to the First Service Command.

Discussion of Youth Guidance Due at City Federation Meeting

Women's Activities

"Our Youth — Their Problems and Their Guidance" will be the subject of a panel discussion at the Boston City Federation meeting on Nov. 17 at the Y. W. C. A. at 10:30 a. m. The program has been arranged by the Community Service Committee, of which Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon is chairman.

Members of the panel include Miss Katherine D. Hardwick, director of the Simmons College School of Social Service; the Rev. George M. Dowd, director, (Roman) Catholic Youth Organizations; the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, minister of Arlington Street Church; Rabbi H. Rubenovitz, president, Rabbinical Association of Boston; Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, director, Crime Prevention Bureau, Boston Police Department, and Francis J. Daly, office of juvenile adjustment, Boston School Department.

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury District Court will act as moderator and the following as quiz masters: Governor-elect Maurice J. Tobin, John J. Kerrigan, president of the Boston City Council, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, social protection chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and William A. MacCormick of the Y. M. C. A., chairman of the Recreation Committee of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

12th District Conference

Postwar planning will be discussed at the Twelfth District conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Newton Center Woman's Clubhouse on Monday. Following luncheon and a brief musical program, Rabbi Levi A. Olan will speak on "The Moral Basis for a Postwar World." Mrs. Victor Vaughan, president of the hostess club, will welcome the guests.

Brookline "Big Day"

"Big Day," chief annual fund-raising event of the Brookline Women's Club, will open at 10 a. m. Nov. 17 at the Hotel Vendome. The morning will be devoted to a bazaar, luncheon will be served at 12:30, and a card party will begin at 2 o'clock. Club philanthropies supported by this affair include a bed at the children's hospital, scholarships, war work, community service, and veterans' aid. Mrs. Harold J. Gurney, President, is general chairman of the day.

Table chairmen include Mrs. Harry Chase, candy; Mrs. Arthur W. Marcou, houserold; Mrs. Raymond Fallona, treasures; Mrs. Alice M. Hopkins, children's; Mrs. James Arthur Came, food. Mrs. Clement G. Thomas has charge of the luncheon and Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach, the card party.

Monday Programs

Boston Altrusa Club—Roland R. Darling, director of the Job Counseling Service of the Boston Veterans' Reception Center, will be chief speaker at a dinner meeting at the Women's City Club.

State House Women's Club—The Rev. Michael J. Ahern will show his own colored pictures of roses and other nature subjects, at 3 Joy Street. Miss Mary A. Flavin is chairman of the meeting.

Boston Ruskin Club—Readings of her own prose and poetry by Virginia Wainwright, Boston Public Library lecture hall, 3 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—International Relations Day program, beginning at 10 a. m., Fortnightly Hall. The morning session in charge of the Winchester League of Women Voters will feature a talk on "Allied Military Government" by Mrs. James Volkmann of Concord. Luncheon will be served at Crawford Memorial Church. In the afternoon Mrs. George G. Brayley will present Prof. Payson S. Wild of Harvard, who will speak on "America's Foreign Policy Today."

Brookline Woman's Club—Mrs. John H. Jennings, war relief chairman of the State Federation, will speak; Robert Stanton will give an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Williamsburg and Florida Fairyland."

D. A. R.—At the first meeting this season of the Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, at 345 Harvard Street, Brookline, 2 p. m., Mrs. Alva N. Fisher, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, will be the principal speaker. Other talks will be given by Mrs. John F. Osborne and Mrs. Atherton Loring, both Red Cross officials. The Lucy Jackson Chapter will hear Miss Katherine R. Briggs, national vice-chairman of the American Indian Committee, and Mrs. Maurice Strauss of the Newton Red Cross, at the Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls. The Old South Chapter is to have Miss Jean Ashley review books at its meeting at the Park Street Church, 1:30, p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder, Light Rain

Boston and Vicinity — Some cloudiness today and possibly a few sprinkles. Turning colder, with the highest temperature near 54 degrees. Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with the lowest temperature near 38 degrees. Sunday fair and continued cold. Moderate to fresh winds.

Maine—Cloudy with occasional light rain today, changing to snow flurries in the north and turning colder. Considerable cloudiness tonight, snow flurries in the north and east portions, colder. Sunday fair and continued cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Mostly cloudy today, with occasional light rain changing to snow flurries and colder. Considerable cloudiness tonight, snow flurries continuing in the mountains, colder. Sunday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Some cloudiness today and possibly a few sprinkles, becoming partly cloudy tonight and fair on Sunday. Turning colder today and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed for winds becoming northwest and increasing to 25 to 35 miles per hour.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:12 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 9:38 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 9:57 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 10:18 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Adult Talks About Allies Start Nov. 12

A method of adult education which is being observed with interest by the colleges and universities in and around Boston is the series of six programs on "Know Your Allies" about to be conducted at the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian) on successive Sunday evenings.

Beginning with the topic "The Philippines and the Pacific World" on Nov. 12 at 7:45 p. m., the programs combine documentary sound films and lectures by the minister of the church, the Rev. Walton E. Cole. Mr. Cole will use as the basis for his talks the most recent and authoritative books on the subject under consideration.

"March of Time" film on the Philippines and a film called "The Airplane Changes Our World Map" will be presented at the first program, and the books to be discussed will be "MacArthur and the War Against Japan" by Frazier Hunt, "The Philippines Calling" by Cornish, and "The Pacific World" by Osborn.

China on Nov. 19

On the following Sunday evening, Nov. 19, the topic will be "The New China," and the films will be "This Is China," and "The People of Western China." Sun Fo's book, "China Looks Forward," and Edgar Snow's "People on Our Side" are Mr. Cole's choices for the evening.

Next Russia will be the subject, with the film "One Day in Soviet Russia," Quentin Reynolds commentating, as the visual feature. Mr. Cole will then discuss Walter Duranty's "U. S. S. R." and the section from Mr. Snow's book, mentioned above, which deals with Russia.

India, Latin America

On Dec. 3 India will be the theme, and the films will include "Made in India" and "Strange Gods of India." Besides the appropriate section from Mr. Snow's book, Mr. Cole will take for discussion the book "India Without Fable" by Mitchell.

Latin America will come in for its share of attention on Dec. 19, with motion pictures "South of the Border With Disney" and "The Bridge" being presented. A book titled "Rio Grande to Cape Horn" by Beals will be discussed by Mr. Cole that evening.

Final program of the Series, Dec. 17, will be devoted to "Britain Looks Ahead," and the films will be "Listen to Britain" and "World of Plenty." Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men" and Hinchman's "England: A Short Account of Its Life and Culture" will be discussed.

Admission is without charge to the public.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Nov. 11

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at U. S. O. local office, 44 Bowdoin Street, LIB. 7968.

Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Buddies Club, 149 Stanhope Street; 5 Ruggles Street; 92 Buttermarch Street, Ahi, Jewish Youth, 225 Clarendon Street; 29 Temple Place; 140 Clarendon Street.

Officers' Dances, 8 p. m. Belle Moderne Hotel Statler, Citizen of Army and Navy Officers Club, Newman, 74 cents, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, non-members, 90 cents. Orchestra, 46 Beacon Street, Trudeau.

Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses, Buddies Club, Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; 80 Boylston Street, Social, 7:30 p. m.; 52 City Square, Charlestown, "Scottie," 3-8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dance, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sketching, Atlantic Club, 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Ave., 2 p. m.; 8 p. m. Free Photos, 25 Temple Place, 2 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-5 p. m.

Language Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, French, 8 p. m.; Russian, 8 p. m.

Dances, Open House, 150 Beacon Street. Refreshments. Music by Bartholomew, 8 p. m.

"Sadie Hawkins Party," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Games, prizes, refreshments. Don, Good hypnotist.

Autumn Flower Show, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue. Free to members of armed forces.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Sunday, Nov. 12

Services in Boston Churches. Information, all clubs.

Vesper Services: Salvation Army, 120 Federal Street, at 6 p. m. Buffet Supper, 7 p. m. Free.

Football: Fenway Park, B. C. vs. Brooklyn, 2 p. m.

Dances with Orchestra: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, North Station Club, International Institute, Long's, Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury, Y. M. C. A. Esplanade Service Club. Formal. Bartholomew.

Open House: Atlantic Service Club, Jr. Hostess Group. Guest Hostesses. Tea Dance, 5-6 p. m. Buddies Club, Tea Dance, 2-6 p. m. North Station Club, League of Roman Catholic Women, Guest Hostesses. Tea Dance, 3 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Union Symphonic Record Hour, 5-6 p. m. Y. W. B. Club, Symphonic Record Hour, 2 p. m. Ruth Poisell, violinist, 3 p. m. Esplanade Service Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Seamen's Club, Temple Place Club, Coffee Hour, 5 p. m. Y. W. C. A., Supper, 6:30 p. m. Charles Street Supper, 6:30 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, Coffee Hour, 6:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A.

Sketching: North Station Club by Gleaner, 6 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, 3-7 p. m. Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, by Don Dero, 2-6 p. m. J. W. B. Club, 7 p. m.

Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 7:30-11 p. m. Buffet Supper, Copley Square Officers' Club, 2-11 p. m. Tea, 2 p. m.

Dance Instruction: J. W. B. Club, 8:30 p. m.

"Go to the Ballgame": Leave Charles "Y," 1:45 p. m. Amateur Game. Free.

U. S. Court Enjoins Two Fruit Dealers

Final judgments were entered yesterday by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court enjoining two fruit dealers from selling above the Federal ceiling prices, and ordering a judgment of $100 in behalf of the United States in one of the cases.

The latter was Morris Risman who filed a stipulation through counsel agreeing to the judgment. He was charged by the Office of Price Administration with selling bananas in Beachmont above the ceiling, and was ordered to satisfy the judgment for $100. The other case was that of William Russo, doing business as Russo's Fruit Store, Malden, in which the defendant was enjoined from selling bananas and other fruits and vegetables above the ceilings.

Oriental Rugs Exhibit

Paine Furniture Company opens an exhibit of Oriental rugs on Monday, Nov. 13. The collection, said to be worth half a million dollars, is that of a noted connoisseur whose family has been three centuries getting together these rugs.

Revision of Adult Education For Boston Told in Report

The following article presents further details of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospective postwar needs of veterans and displaced war workers should serve as a sharp spur to immediate revision of the adult education program in Boston schools, declares the Strayer School Survey.

"Adult education of 1945-50 needs a policy which will be aware of the needs of citizens to find some help in bridging the gaps of rural and urban misunderstanding, white versus black, labor versus management, or the vast problems of the war veterans," says the survey.

Its chief criticism of the present over-all program is that it has generally followed rather than led or anticipated public demand. At the moment the School Committee has no stated policy relative to adult education, and is urged by the survey to formulate, together with the Superintendent of Schools, "a broad and liberal policy for a comprehensive and dynamic program."

Three Major Divisions

What is recommended as a drawing together of the many strands of adult education already present in the Boston public schools with a clear guide to those who direct its operation and those who would use it. Boston today enrolls 6,500 adults, providing some sort of program in 38 school buildings at a cost of over a quarter-million dollars annually.

The program consists of these three major divisions: (1) Evening Schools, which include Day Schools for immigrants, evening high and evening elementary schools, and the adult trade classes which are not part of the War Preparation Training Program; (2) School Centers, which include the recreational adult program and nonvocational classes or clubs; (3) War Preparation Training Classes under State and Federal reimbursement.

The report finds that the structure of adult education in both quantity of resources and quality of offerings has become "crystallized and stereotyped and overinstitutionalized." With the exception of the War Training Classes, the pattern has not changed since 1912.

Selection of Personnel

The key to solving this problem lies in the selection of personnel, according to the survey. Adult teachers, it says, should be selected and treated the same as other teachers regarding salary schedules, in-service training, and supervision.

Evening classes must no longer be used as a means of obtaining points to increase a teacher's rating in the field of childhood education, and the "curious" rule of turnover in adult schools must be abandoned if a well-trained, professional personnel is to be built up.

At present a teacher may serve in the adult schools for only five years and a supervisor for three. Then they must get out and whatever competence they have gained is lost to the adult program.

Among its many other recommendations, the report urges that daytime as well as evening services be provided with at least one full-time adult school. It also recommends development of more clubs for young mothers to teach the care and feeding of infant children, as well as Fathers' Clubs for young fathers, and clubs for parents of adolescents where they can exchange experiences and obtain expert guidance.

Characterizing the Home and School Associations as "a great potential for adult education," the survey recommends that their present emphasis on teaching parents about schools be broadened to include helping parents to understand more about parents and parenthood.

PHILANTHROPIES

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Massachusetts Audubon Society Inc.
For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals

This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, NOV. 12, WILL BE
"MORTALS AND IMMORTALS"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (Except 2nd Wed.)	10:45	7:45
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Symphony Audience To Hear Noted Viola Player

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tucking a viola valued at $70,000 under his chin, a blond young musician will demonstrate to a Boston Symphony audience tonight the artistry and technical skill with which he has helped to restore this almost neglected member of the musical family to popular favor as a solo instrument.

He is George Primrose, a Scotsman who is probably the best known viola player in the world. The Lord Macdonald viola on which he will play is one of the 12 violas known to have been made by Stradivarius, famed violinmaker of the early 18th century. It has been loaned to Mr. Primrose by the Julius Warburg family of New York.

The mellow tones of the viola have been overshadowed by the brilliance of the violin for several hundred years, Mr. Primrose said yesterday in an interview. It is only within the past 40 years that it has regained its rightful place as a solo instrument, and ceased to be solely a supporting instrument in symphony orchestras or one of several voices in chamber music, he pointed out. In earlier days before the violin was fully developed, violas of various types were the favorite instruments of musicians, while violins were mainly played by itinerant entertainers.

Before he appears on the Symphony Hall stage tonight as soloist, Mr. Primrose will have set down on paper every note and rest of the pieces he will play, as a sure test of his memory.

"I do this continually throughout my tour," he said, as he swiftly wrote his solo part in a book of music manuscript. "If I can write all of the notes I play in the 40 minutes of Berlioz's 'Harold in Italy Symphony,' and the 20 minutes for Ernest Bloch's 'Suite for Viola and Orchestra,' I figure I can remember my part with ease."

"Keen" Before Concerts

He admits to feeling "keen" before his concerts and believes he plays better whenever he does feel some tension about appearing before an audience. The habit of closing his eyes in concentration during his performance, a habit shared by many other artists, moved two young listeners to comment which he recalls with a chuckle.

A little girl who came backstage to see him after a performance in Los Angeles asked "Does viola playing make you sleepy?" and she was answered quickly and derisively by the boy who accompanied her, "Don't be so dumb—he doesn't want to see the audience."

His favorite pastime on tour, playing chess, requires similar concentration. At present he is carrying on a game by correspondence with Francescatti, the violinist.

Author to Speak Nov. 15

Frederick T. Wilson, nationally-known author and lecturer, will be the Northeastern University convocation speaker Wednesday, Nov. 15, at noon, in Jordan Hall on "The Human Side of the Presidents." President Carl S. Ell will preside over the convocation.

Big New Markets For N. E. Forecast For Air Freight

New England lobsters on the West Coast before the water has dried on them; fish to the Midwest while they still are flopping; and shoes and textiles to the entire country a few hours after they come from the factories was visualized by James A. Wooten, Cargo Traffic Manager of American Airlines, Inc., who yesterday told the press in an interview that "air freight will create new markets for New England products."

"We are not interested in the products carried by other forms of transportation," Mr. Wooten said. "We are going to create new markets and sell New England products where they have never been sold before."

As an example, Mr. Wooten said that American Airlines was shipping the first air freight delivery of lobsters to the West Coast. "These lobsters," he said, "will be in Sardi's Breakfast Club in Los Angeles within 20 hours of shipment."

Spinach, lettuce, cauliflower and lima beans are among the vegetables which already have moved across the country by air freight since its inauguration on Oct. 15.

"We can deliver a pair of Boston shoes to a dealer in California in the same time he will take to deliver a pair to his customer in peacetime conditions," Mr. Wooten said.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 12

9:15 a. m.—WBZ (1030kc)—Special program originating in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale. Dancing tonight.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Frances Magnes, violinist, Leonid Hambro, U. S. N. R., accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces. Edith Stegeras, piano; Camille Giroviard, baritone; Alice Gronard, accompanist. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Janie." Ann Harding, Joyce Reynolds. 2:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Secret Mission." Carla Lehmann. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Conspirators." Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 1, 3:46, 6:32, 9:18. "Dark Mountain." Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew. 2:42, 5:28, 8:14.

Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes are Smiling." June Haver, Dick Haymes, Monty Woolley. 3:56, 6:40, 9:45. "In the Meantime Darling." Jeanne Crain. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 2:52, 6:11, 9:30. "Three Men in White." Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:34, 7:53.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57.

Metropolitan—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "National Barn Dance." Jean Heather, Charles Quigley. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Diana Lynn in person, 2:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Mademoiselle Fifi." Simone Simon, Kurt Kreuger. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. "Casanova Brown." Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Barbary Coast Gent." Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. "Maisie Goes to Reno." Ann Sothern. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Conspirators." Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. "Dark Mountain." Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew. 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Tall in the Saddle." John Wayne, Ella Raines. 2:10, 5:55, 7:40, 10:30.

Scollay—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Till We Meet Again." Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 1, 4:30, 8.

State—"Barbary Coast Gent." Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. "Maisie Goes to Reno." Ann Sothern. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Eagle vs. Dragon." "To the Ladies." "Hawaiian Music." "Travel." "Occupations." "National and War News." Continuous from 1 to midnight.

Telepix—"Greece Liberated." "Bonnie Lassie." "Aluminum." "The WACS." "Disney's Pluto." "Wrestling." "Hawaii." "Digest of News." color cartoon. Continuous from 1 to midnight.

Uptown—"Wing and a Prayer." Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Atlantic City." Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:30, 5:35, 9:20. "Till We Meet Again." Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 1, 4:25, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Kid from Spain." Eddie Cantor. "Dead End." Humphrey Bogart, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra, George Murphy. "The Last Ride." Richard Travis.
Regent: "I'm Up to My Ears." "Hair Before the Dare."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In Society." "The Scarlet Claw." 1:45. Continuous 2:05, 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Step Lively," "Wing and a Prayer." 1:30, 5:05.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Theatre: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."
Coolidge Corner: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death."
Cleveland Circle: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rainbow Island." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Dragon Seed." "Take It Big." 2, 8.
University: "The Seventh Cross." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dragon Seed." "Falcon in Mexico."
Park: "Marine Raiders." "The Scarlet Claw."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 1:30, 7:45.

MALDEN—Grenada: "Casanova Brown." "Three Little Sisters."
Maplewood: "Secret Command." 1:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Twilight on the Prairie." 2:55, 5:10, 8:20.
Mystic: "Atlantic City." 1:52, 5:06, 8:10. "Storm Over Lisbon." 3:33, 6:37, 9:41.
Strand: "Are These Our Parents?" 2:03, 5:09, 8:15. "Greenwich Village." 3:21, 6:27, 9:33.
Orpheum: "Double Indemnity." "Three of a Kind."

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mr. Skeffington." "Girl Who Dared."
Fellsway: "In Society." "Scuffler Claw."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Christmas Holiday." "Secret Command."

NATICK—Colonial: "Janie." Black Magic." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." 2.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "The Song of Bernadette."
Strand: "Rainbow Island."
Alhambra: "Double Indemnity." "Take It or Leave It."

SOMERVILLE — Central Square: "The Imposter." "He Good Looking."
Strand: "The Whistler." "Leave It to the Irish."
Capitol and Ball Square: "I Love a Soldier." "Block Buster."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "In Society." "Three Russian Girls." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Days of Glory." 2:05, 7:50. "Up in Mabel's Room." 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "White Cliffs of Dover." "Prairie Chickens."
Coolidge: "Double Indemnity." "Make Your Own Bed."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Seventh Cross." "Meet the People."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hour Before the Dawn." "Twilight on the Prairie."

Broad Injunction Balked

Judgment of the Federal District Court in granting an injunction against the Town Hall Grill, Inc., of Springfield, for selling only two items of food and beverage above Federal ceiling prices when the Office of Price Administration had asked for a general injunction, was affirmed by the United States Circuit of Appeals in an opinion handed down today.

Government Plan To Distribute Food To Be Discussed

Distribution of large stocks of Government-owned food surpluses will be discussed by Lee Marshall, Director of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington, at the annual dinner of the New England Wholesale Food Distributors Association at the Parker House, Nov. 14.

Mr. Marshall, in private life, is Chairman of the Board of Continental Baking, and his subject is uppermost in the thoughts of every food distributor, according to James H. Long, President of the Association.

Officers and members of the Advisory and Executive Committees will meet Nov. 14 for action on the President's report, and those of the Secretary and Treasurer and Nominating Committee. Election of officers for 1945 will take place at this time, followed by the annual dinner at 6:30 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—6:00 a. m.—News; VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour.
XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—The British Tommy; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—English Period; 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
Cincinnati—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan folklore music; YVSPN, 4.82 meg., 62.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call; Beyond the Blue; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.58 meg., 104.2 m.
Sunday, Nov. 12
Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News; VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—9:00 a. m.—World News in English; XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.5 m.
Gibraltar—5:20 p. m.—Marianna Ensemble; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call; People to People; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English; 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Cincinnati—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music; YVSRN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Pillars of Freedom; Dr. G. K. A. Bell; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call; Country Night; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:06 p. m.—Comments in English, 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Dorset Farmer; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Sunday Service; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.58 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—9:15 p. m.—News; Talks; Music; VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.58 meg., 104.2 m.

Koussevitzky Returns to Post; William Primrose for Soloist

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky returned to the podium at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, after a brief absence. At the top of his form, he secured a brilliant performance of an exacting program.

William Primrose, distinguished British viola player, appeared for the first time with the Boston orchestra, playing the solo parts of Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" Symphony and Bloch's Suite for Viola and Orchestra. He had been heard here in chamber concerts, and, unless memory is playing tricks, in a recital with Fritz Kreisler at the Boston Opera House.

The concert opened with Ernst Toch's "Pinocchio, a Merry Overture," and closed with Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." This was an excellent example of program making. Everything on the list is program music. The end pieces are lively and amusing, the central ones romantic and nostalgic. Pretty close to an ideal program.

"Harold in Italy" is getting to be an annual event. Yet before 1942 the work had not been heard here since 1919. The reason for this neglect is hard to guess, for the symphony should certainly be congenial to the conductor, and surely there is no lack of fine violists in the orchestra itself, as Mr. Lefranc reminded us last year in this very work.

The performance yesterday was especially sympathetic. Mr. Primrose played with a broad, vibrant tone, and he and the conductor and the orchestra appeared to be at one throughout. The viola (even the Macdonald Strad) is not the most grateful of instruments for solo work, but the construction of this symphony and the interpretation it received in this instance gave the soloist full partnership in the performance. He proved his musicianship, and received an ovation.

Bloch's Suite in its orchestral dress had been heard here only once before, 19 years ago. It too had a most persuasive publication, but whereas Berlioz's symphony still possesses far more than a historical interest, this suite has already begun to date. Written with imagination and feeling, it nevertheless suffers from its impressionistic idiom; this nostalgic business has been overdone, and Bloch is more individual in his frankly Jewish music.

Toch's Overture is indeed merry. The program notes describe Pinocchio as "a sort of brother-in-mischief to Till Eulenspiegel." This is so, although I seem to recall that the Italian is a little less violent in his mischief making. Toch's score is a lot of fun, and Dr. Koussevitzky captured the spirit of it handily.

He also obtained his usual virtuosic performance of "Till," although he still tends to emphasize the drapia at the expense of the humor in the work.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens	Christian Science Pgm.	Noonday Potpourri
12:15 Ann Rutherford	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	News service	Potpourri; News
12:30 Stars Over Hollywood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Meet the Band"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Station; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	Gen. Vandergrift; Sec. Claude Wickard; music	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Spotlight on Youth	"Views and Interviews"	Musical Roundup	"Rich Corner"
1:30 Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	News service	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	Army-Notre Dame football	Navy Bulletin Board;	Parade of Bands; News
2:00 Armistice Day Pgm	Chelsea-Arlington High	ball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sports program
2:15 Armistice Day Pgm	School football game	Army-Notre Dame football	Yale-Brown football	Sports; Music; News
2:30 "Pan American Call-	Chelsea-Arlington High	ball game	game	Sports program
2:45 ing"; music	School football game	Army-Notre Dame football	Yale-Brown football	The Pepper Shaker
3:00 News service	Chelsea-Arlington High	ball game	game	The Pepper Shaker
3:15 Help Wanted	School football game	Army-Notre Dame football	Yale-Brown football	News service
3:30 Showtime Matinee	Chelsea-Arlington High	ball game	game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Showtime Matinee	School football game	Army-Notre Dame football	Yale-Brown football	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Melody in the Sky	Chelsea-Arlington High	ball game	game	Snike Jones' Orch.
4:15 News service	School football game	Army-Notre Dame game	Yale-Brown football	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:30 "Follies"; Evelyn	Chelsea-Arlington High	"Echoes From Tropics"	Sports program	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45 Howe, m. c.	School football game	Rhythm Workshop	George Olsen's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orch.
5:00 Philadelphia Or.;	Veterans Foreign Wars	Barbara Luddy; Olan	George Barry's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15 Eugene Ormandy,	WHDH Studio Orch.	Soule in 'Valiant Lady'	Latin-American Rhythm	Erskine Hawkins's Or.
5:30 cond.; McDonald's	WHDH Studio Orch.	John W. Vandercook	Music Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:45 My Country at War	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	F. Foye; School Sports	News service
6:00 Page One; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 People's Platform;	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Election Issues"	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore;	Sports News; Music	World's Great Novels;	"American Eagle in	Dick Haymes, songs
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	Voltaire's "Candide"	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30 "America in Air";	"Meet Your Navy"; dr.;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.
7:45 music; guest speakers	music; guest speakers	"Ellery Queen"	Pictorial History	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Early Am. Dance Music	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties	Sen. David I. Walsh	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum"	Boston Symphony Or.;	Truth or Consequence;	Detroit Symphony Or.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Karl Krueger, cond.	Boyd Light Quartet
9:00 Your Hit Parade	William Primrose, violist: "Harold in Italy"	National Barn Dance; comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc."; drama	Classical Album: Verdi, Excerpts from Othello
9:15 Frank Sinatra;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	"Results, Inc."; drama	Classical Album: Verdi,
9:30 Joan Edwards, Or	Dance orch.; Quiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler; dr	Excerpts from Othello
9:45 Serenade; Jessica			Mysterious Traveler; dr	
10:00 Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	Marian Claire Morton	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	Billie Burke, guest	Bowes; Bruce Foote in	Johnny Messner's Orch.
10:30 J. C. Flippen, m.c.	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry; Whitey	"The Great Waltz"; orch.	Teddie Slack's Or.
10:45 Network speaker	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff, orch.	Chorus; Henry Weber	Les Brown's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; F. N. Eddy, news	News service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Frankie Carle's Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End; music
11:45 Frankie Carle's Or	Concert in Miniature	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies; G Wood mc	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; "Melodies"	Revival Hour	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Religious program	Revival Hour	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Revival Hour	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carolers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle; Lullabies	Revival Hour	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00 News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup;	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Christian Science Pgm.	Religious program	Religious services
9:30 gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45 News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45 choir; speaker	Services; speaker	"It's Show Time"	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Services; speaker
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"The Eternal Light"; "A	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple Services; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Roman Sanctuary"	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Musical program	Service from Cathedral	
11:45 ing; guest speakers	"The Morgan Family"	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15 I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Ted V. Rogers, talk	Religious program	Cole Glee Club
12:30 Transatlantic Call	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan Op-
12:45 "Britain Votes"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	eretta; recordings
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Lullabies"; Music	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15 Revue; music	George Hicks Reports	"Views and Interviews"	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30 Charles P. Taft	Cavalcade of Song	Chicago U. Roundtable;	"Detective Mysteries"; dr	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Freedom of Press	"Detective Mysteries"; dr	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Matinee Theater';	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love," dra-	"The Sky Riders"; Serv-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 with Victor Jory,	Cavalcade of Song	matic sketch	icemen's Quiz Show	Musical Gems
2:30 World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Bill Cunningham	Sun. Afternoon Dance
2:45 News; Olin Downes	Sammy Kaye's Or.; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Ray Dorey's Music Shop	Session; recordings
3:00 N Y Philharmonic;	Charlotte Greenwood	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Pierre Monteux,	Show; comedy; music	Close; Roy Shield's Or	soloists; orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 cond.; Michael	Ethel Barrymore as	'The Army Hour'; pick-	"Nick Carter"; detec-	Religious program
3:45 Rosenker, soloist;	"Miss Hattie"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	tive drama	Religious program
4:00 Sibelius D minor	'Off the Record'	ters throughout the	"Your America"; solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15 Violin Concerto	'Off the Record'	world; speakers	ists; chorus; orch.	Treasury Varieties
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Margaret Bonshaw; John	"Sunday at 4:30"; Ar-	'What's Name of That	'Sunday Silhouettes'
4:45 Mona Paulee	Gurney; W. Pelletier	thur Fiedler's Orch.	Song'; D. Williamson	'Sunday Silhouettes'
5:00 Family Hour; Pa-	Joan Brooks' Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	'You Can't Take It	Religious program
5:15 trice Munsel; Reed	drama; "Junior Miss";	Arturo Toscanini, con.	With You"; drama	Religious program
5:30 Kenfedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	A Dorfmann, Beethoven	"The Shadow"; drama	Hawaiian music
5:45 William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	Concerto No. 1 C maj.	"The Shadow"; drama	News service
6:00 "Ozzie and Har-	'Paul Whiteman's Or.;	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash'; Quiz	Trémont Temple Twi-
6:15 riet"; comedy	Charles Boyer; Victor	Religious program	show; Ken Roberts, mc	light Services; speaker
6:30 Fanny Brice; H.	Borge; Diana Lynn;	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 Stafford; comedy	Nan Wynn; C. Landis	starring Hal Peary	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00 Kate Smith Hour;	News commentator;	Jack Benny Show; Lar-	Cleveland Symphony Or	Religious Hour
7:15 Ingrid Bergman in	Don Gardner, news	ry Parr, baritone	George Szell, con; Be-	Religious Hour
7:30 drama; Milton	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Bandwagon; D. Powell	thoven; "Pastoral";	Religious Hour
7:45 Berle, comedy	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	mc; chorus; orch.; News	Mendelssohn Overture	Religious Hour
8:00 "Blondie"; com sk	Greenfield Village Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Ellie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "Blondie"; com sk	Dorothy Thompson, nws	Klinker; Frank Fay	tion Board; human in-	Service; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	or Go Quiz Show	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Service; speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry-Go-	John Baker, tenor; guest	Revival Hour
9:15 gest; dr.; music	"Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	soloist; E. Dvonch, con	Revival Hour
9:30 Jay Meldon Show;	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Revival Hour
9:45 Eileen Farrell	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	"The Jerry Cooper Show"	Revival Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Life With Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	News service
10:15 It"; quiz program;	ring William Bendix	Or.; soloists	John J. Anthony, cond.	Irish melodies
10:30 "We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Harold Lloyd; Comedy	"The Goodwill Hour";	'Pan Americana"; mus.
10:45 interviews; music	Up With the World"	Theater; guest stars	Columbus Boy Choir	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sport News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old-Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30 Vaughn Monroe	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe	Musical Moment; News	"Russia's Strength"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News talk

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's;	"Road of Life"; sk	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Now Voyager"; drama	"Happy Joe & Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Welcott; Duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	Midday Melodies	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Kick Conga
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow, News
2:00 Serial drama	Studio orchestra	'Tie Guiding Lady'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Sports comments
2:15 "Two on a Clue";	Mystery Chef; talk	'Today's Children'; sk.	'Yankee Kitchen';	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	Vincent Clancey, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Penner Young's Family,	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Studio program	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 ody in Sky; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Charlie Spivack's Or.
4:30 Talk about children	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Or.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"; drama	'Widder Brown'; sk.	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning; troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Folk-	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 'Note for Victory'	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 L. Murray's music	News; "Whose War"	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; J. Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lew

U. S. Faces Crucial Battle for Leyte

Continued from Page 1

convoy at a cost of three transports and seven destroyers.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, taking great risks with Japan's dwindling reserves of cargo vessels and escort warships, got reinforcements to Ormoc despite determined attacks spaced over a 24-hour-period by American planes and patrol torpedo boats. A heavy rain squall, prolonging a previous cover of darkness, favored the gamble.

The reinforcements, which reasonably might exceed 10,000, buttressed 35,000 other enemy troops of three fresh divisions moved in on western Leyte to replace 35,000 casualties already inflicted by four American divisions.

The biggest and most crucial land engagement since Gen. Douglas MacArthur returned to the Philippines Oct. 20 is developing.

Both sides are well-equipped and backed by heavy artillery.

The enemy convoy of four 5,000-ton transports and 15 destroyers—the Japanese frequently use the swift destroyers for troop-carrying as well as escort duty—was spotted by United States airmen Nov. 9 as it entered Ormoc Bay.

Lightning fighters dive-bombed with 1,000-pound explosives. Mitchell medium bombers went in at low level. Ships' guns dotted the skies with bursting ack ack. The American fliers were in small force, but left a transport smoking before breaking off the engagement.

That night, patrol torpedo boats darted in and out of destroyer searchlight paths, slipped by geysers churned up by five-inch guns, and succeeded in sinking a warship.

At dawn Nov. 10, Mitchells in force took the air. But a rain squall blotted out the newly arrived convoy. When that cleared, the Japanese billowed a smoke screen over the ships.

A Japanese air cover of more than 20 planes was routed. At least 16 were shot down, possibly five more.

By noon, the Mitchells got to work. They sank three transports and six destroyers. The enemy had achieved sizeable landings, but his work wasn't all done.

Remnants of Convoy Flee Toward Cebu

The action ended late Nov. 10 when the convoy remnants fled west toward Cebu. The attack cost four bombers and four fighters.

General Yamashita, shifted in an emergency from Malaya to the Philippines, committed his reinforcements to a sector of Leyte covered by mountain ridges and crossed by a single, narrow winding road from American-held Pinamopoan south to Japanese-held Ormoc.

Americans moved north, south, and west against these Japanese from eastern Leyte whose ports, airfields, and highway network were wrested swiftly from General Yamashita's predecessor, Lieut. Gen. Shigoneri Kuroda.

Moving south from Carigara Bay, dismounted 1st Cavalry Division troops of Maj. Verne D. Mudge gained five miles Nov. 10 in ridge country on one flank of the Pinamopoan-Ormoc road.

Down the road and in bordering high ground, the 24th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving encountered tough going. Near Hill 1,525, they hurled back Japanese counterattacks, inflicting severe casualties.

The scene of the actions was not specified but is believed to be generally in the region of Limon, four miles below Pinamopoan.

Moving out of Dagami on east-central Leyte, the 96th Division of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley cleaned out Nipponese pockets to push deeper into a range of mountains from which American artillery has been shelling Ormoc.

A mystery of great importance is the whereabouts of the 7th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold. Several days ago, it was disclosed to be 12 miles south of Ormoc after emerging on the west coast at Baybay. Nothing has been reported about it since.

American Commands In China Changed

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Nov. 11

Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves of Washington, D. C., who has commanded the base section and port of Calcutta through which flow supplies for China, today was appointed Commanding General of Services of Supply for United States forces in the China theater of operations.

Col. R. R. Neyland, Jr., who has run the big advance supply section in China, succeeds General Cheves in India. Colonel Neyland is the former University of Tennessee football coach.

General Cheves' assignment is a recognition of the importance of supply in this theater and the enlargement of operations which may follow the reopening of the Burma Road, said the announcement from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquraters.

China:

Nippon Grip Closing On Kweilin-Liuchow

Two main objectives of Japan's South China offensive, Kweilin and Liuchow, were almost in enemy grasp.

The Japanese agency Domei in a Tokyo radiocast declared both Kweilin and Liuchow had fallen, with Chungking's 31st Army troops surrendering in walled Kweilin.

The Chinese High Command said the Japanese loosed an all-out offensive against encircled Kweilin, Kwangsi Province Capital, and rammed spearheads to within six miles of Liuchow on the east and to within 9½ miles on the north. Liuchow lies on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, 95 miles southwest of Keilin.

An outflanking Japanese column pressed into the outskirts of Liucheng, 19 miles northwest of Liuchow, to cut off Chinese retreat along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway toward Kweichow Province. (Domei also claimed the capture of Liucheng.)

Air Over Asia:

Nanking Battered By Superfortresses

Japanese-controlled Nanking, China, felt the blows of B-29 Superfortresses, while a Japanese radiocast claimed other formations of air giants had raided the islands of Kyushu and Saishu.

A War Department communiqué said a large task force of China-based planes bombed docks and warehouses at Nanking. Details of the damage inflicted were not made known, but the War Department said further information would be given as soon as available.

A Japanese communiqué, radiocast by Domei and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted that 80 Superfortresses had struck at the two home islands about 10 a. m. Saturday (Tokyo time).

The bombers caused only "slight damage" and "fled after blindly dropping bombs from above the clouds," the radiocast said.

Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese home islands. Saishu, just below the southern tip of Korea, is about 150 miles to the west.

The Superfortresses flew through daylight to accomplish their mission, the War Department said. It was the second major daylight operation by planes of the 20th Air Force within a week, other India-based craft having struck on Nov. 5 at installations at Singapore, at the tip of the Maylay Peninsula, and at an oil refinery at Pangkalan-Brandon on the north coast of Sumatra.

Kyushu was hit by a strong force of Superfortresses on Oct. 25, and returning pilots said the Omura air base there was perfectly patterned with bombs. The area embraces one of the most important aircraft assembly plants in the Japanese home islands.

The War Department announcement made no mention of any raids other than against Nanking.

Eastern Front:

Russian Troops Fan Out in Hungary

Russian forces fanned out along the important Budapest-Miskolcz railway after driving a wedge between the German defenders of the besieged Hungarian Capital and eastern Slovakia.

Troops under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky breached the rail line in the area of Mezokovesd, 65 miles northeast of Budapest. A Soviet communique said the Russians killed 700 Germans and Hungarians and beat off a series of German counterattacks there in an all-day struggle.

Slogging onward in heavy mud, the Russian infantry added eight villages and one railway station to the Soviet salient stretching from the upper Tisza River to the base of the Matra Mountains, Moscow announced.

This sector, where the only essential changes of the entire Eastern Front were reported, was a steadily growing menace to the rear of the German and Hungarian forces still strung out some 40 miles east and northeast of Budapest.

Mezokovesd itself was threatened by the Russians with the capture of Borsodszemere, four miles to the southwest and two miles from the railway which skirts the Matra Mountains.

The second Ukranian Army group, capturing 4,100 prisoners, raised its total bag of prisoners to more than 46,000 since Oct. 6 when the invasion of Hungary began, Moscow said.

Western Front:

Patton's Tanks Make New Gains

American Third Army infantry and tanks, fighting in the fourth day of a new offensive, pushed forward to new gains along a 75-mile front in northeastern France and in one sector had advanced nine miles beyond their original jump-off line.

Elements of the United States Armored Division accounted for the deepest penetration yet made by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces when they passed through the 25th Infantry Division's lines and approached Haboudange, 23 miles southeast of the fort-girded French city of Metz which the Third Army is attempting to encircle.

A parallel column seven miles to the northwest entered Lucy extending the Delme salient two miles to the north. This column now was 19½ miles from the border of Germany's industrial Saar basin—a goal of the Third Army. The tanks near Haboudange were 20 miles from the Saar.

Farther northwest the United States Armored Division split the German forces astride the Pont-a-Mousson-Faulquemont road.

On the 26th anniversary of the Armistice of World War I at least six United States infantry divisions and two armored divisions were engaged along the line above and below Metz. They were advancing in two wings divided by the German defensive positions bulging out just west of Metz.

The German Transocean News Agency radiocast a report that 600 tanks were engaged in the Allied offensive and said that "the earth of Lorraine is shaking from a hundredfold thunder of countless heavy guns."

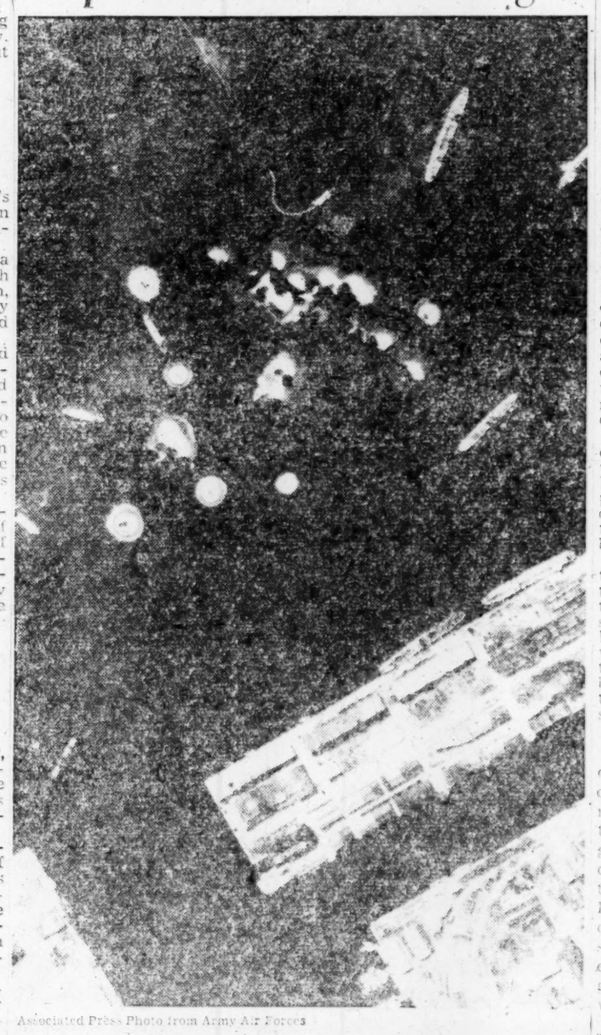
Despite these enemy reports of the mounting intensity of the battle—one claimed the recapture by the Germans of the strategically important Delme Ridge—the Allied communique said the Americans had advanced "against light to moderate resistance."

Gains south and east of Koenigsmacher in the Moselle bridgehead, 19 miles north of Metz, were reported by the Allied communique, as well as small advances in the area of Maizieres-les-Metz, 4½ miles north of Metz.

In the Aachen sector inside Germany, where infantry of the American First Army has been trying to breach the approaches to Cologne with a limited attack in the Hurtgen Forest area, a German counterattack was thrown back.

General Patton's Third Army troops had advanced to points 4½ miles north and little more than eight miles southeast of Metz itself.

Superfort Bombs on Target



Associated Press Photo from Army Air Forces

American Attack on Takao

Bombs from Superfortresses of the United States 20th Air Force shown dropping among Japanese ships in Takao Harbor, Formosa, during a recent three-day attack on the Japanese stronghold by the huge bombers from their China bases.

Expert on Rockets Derides Nazi V-2

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 11

Willy Ley, former Vice-President of the German Rocket Society and one of the first natural scientists to conduct rocket experiments in Germany, said he was "not much impressed" by the Nazi's new long-range V-2 rocket.

Mr. Ley, who fled Germany after Hitler came into power and now is a United States citizen, expressed the opinion that the V-1 robot bomb was a more potent weapon and said neither compared to "precision bombing such as our American fliers are doing."

Mr. Ley said he doubted that it would ever be practical to build rockets which would span the Atlantic, but declared Germany "may try to build rockets to be carried to within about 300 miles of the United States coast and launched from there."

Rocket Bombs:

Antwerp Damage Claimed by Nazis

Supreme Headquarters declined to comment on the German claim that the port of Antwerp was being made useless by V-1 and V-2 attacks.

There has been no official report that this latest Nazi weapon is being used against Allied positions on the Western Front, although Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed yesterday that Britain has been hit by V-2 attacks during the past two weeks.

Flying bombs are known to have soared over the American First Army front but it never has been announced whether they fell on the continent.

The last official statement on the condition of Antwerp's harbor facilities said they still were as intact as when the Belgian city was taken.

The Germans launched a sharp series of flying-bomb attacks on southern England from aircraft over the North Sea during the night and early morning hours, but ground gunners and fighters destroyed many of them.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Fly in Snow

Snowstorms over Germany failed to check the Allied air offensive and big formations of bombers were reported hitting the Reich again from the west and south after two concentrated attacks on Hannover during the night.

The Nazi radio warning system said bombers were approaching from several westerly directions and that others were heading up over Bavaria.

Several of the 27 United States heavy bombers and seven fighters reported missing in the Nov. 10 attacks in the Cologne and Frankfort areas were believed to have landed in France.

Rhine Battle Is Race With Rocket Bombs

Continued from Page 1

ment in the whole German defense scheme.

The strength of the rocket bomb lies in its long range and in its great speed which, Mr. Churchill admitted, made advance warning impossible. But there is an inherent weakness in it as a weapon. Rockets cannot be aimed accurately and their course is subject to extreme deflection by weather conditions beyond the calculation of the launchers. Their effect over a long period of time could be considerable, but they are much too inexact to permit any immediate constricting effect on General Eisenhower's plans.

To interfere decisively with his current Allied operations they would have to put Antwerp largely out of commission as a supply port—and very soon. The salient question, therefore, is how quickly the western Allies can hope to break through the Rhineland.

Such an effort is plainly getting under way. On that side of the equation the basic X factor is the size and mobility of the reserves backing up the German line. General Patton's strikes this week are to be viewed not as the opening of a grand assault but as the third step in an effort to exhaust those German reserves.

Defense Weakened

It is to be noted that the Battle of Aachen preceded the Battle of the Scheldt. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges punched a hole in the German line at Aachen dangerous enough to force them to divert at least one panzer division to that area from the Lowlands. In other words the blow at Aachen deprived the Germans of the reserve power which might have enabled them to maintain their grip on the approaches at Antwerp.

Now Antwerp has been opened. The next move develops, significantly, in the center of the line. General Patton's role is undoubtedly to open another hole which will be enough of a threat to draw reserves to that front from other parts. That would in turn open an opportunity for another Allied army to exploit as the British exploited General Hodges' break-in at Aachen.

We do not know precisely how much of a mobile reserve the Germans have, but we know that it is so small it does not constitute what could be termed a true strategic reserve. It consists of perhaps 10 armored divisions and another 10 motorized infantry divisions—not more and probably fewer—which can be shifted from one part of the line to another to a limited degree.

These divisions are constantly employed. Each new Allied blow sets them in motion again. Each counterattack they must mount wears them down. Each blow at the German line weakens their power to meet future blows.

Thus what General Patton is doing is not to be assessed in terms of ground gained. Ground means very little. The attrition imposed on the German mobile reserve means everything.

Measure of Success

The measure of General Patton's success, therefore, will not be whether he takes Metz in this push, but whether he draws German reserves to his front from other fronts. Every German regiment he attracts to his front increases the opportunities for new blows perhaps from the still dormant Allied seventh area facing the Belfort Gap, perhaps from General Hodges at Aachen, or the British who still have their toe at Nijmegan inside the gateway between the floodable parts of Holland and the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

And the pressure on German reserve strength also has been maintained steadily by the Russian campaign in Hungary. We cannot underestimate the weight of the rocket bomb. But on the other hand we need not overlook of underestimate the extreme strain which is being imposed on the entire German front in east and west alike. There is solid and continuous pressure on three of the four sides of the great square into which they have been pushed. A real breach at one single point would, without much doubt, find them incapable of holding anything anywhere. They are still dangerous in their extremity, but they have reached the extremity of their effort.

A British Field Marshal, Sir John Dill, rests now in America's military cemetery at Arlington. That this honor should be extended to a British field marshal and that it should be accepted by his people as an honor is an important and fitting expression of the new closeness which Britain and America have discovered between themselves in the course of this ordeal of war. This never could have happened before. It happens now as a simple and a natural thing.

Japanese Reinforce Leyte To Gain Vital Time at Luzon

Continued from Page 1

hampered American fighter aircraft and prevented interception of the convoy.

While the transport convoy was in motion, an enemy warship formation maneuvered at some distance to the rear as a decoy.

Smoke Screens Unloading

The Japanese transports remained in Ormoc harbor all day, unloading troops and supplies under cover of a heavy smoke screen.

[Mr. Walker's dispatch makes no reference to any air interference on the part of the American forces at any stage of the Japanese convoy's trip from the north of the island to the day's unloading operation at Ormoc.]

Ormoc is roughly 35 air miles from Catbalogan air field. The enemy reinforcement force is still bottled up between the central chain of mountains and the west coast of Leyte.

One possibility is that they will try to force an entrance through the narrow defile at the northern end of the mountain chain leading into the Carigara Bay region and at the same time attempt to cross the marshes to attempt a flanking movement.

Japanese Still Outnumbered

But in order to achieve any success, the Japanese, at the moment outnumbered on Leyte Island by more than four to one, would have to land consideraoly more reinforcements.

In this case, they probably would try to land an amphibious force somewhere in the Carigara Bay—a possibility against which American forces have already constructed defenses.

As near as can be reckoned in this situation, which still is in a high state of transition, the major purpose of the Japanese continues to be that of fighting merely a delaying action. It is by no means practicable to land, at this late stage of the campaign, forces which might be strong enough to reconquer Leyte Island.

It would not, however, be foolhardy for the Japanese to sacrifice a fairly large number of combat troops to delay the American drive in the Philippines—thereby winning more time in which to reinforce Luzon.

Capital Penalty Reintroduced For Norway 'Quisling' Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Vidkun Quisling and his traitorous Norwegian associates can gain but slight comfort from the fact the country's lawmakers abolished capital punishment in Norway's modern criminal code which became effective on Jan. 1, 1905. The lawful Government of Norway, sitting in London since the middle of June, 1940, has rectified the error. When that Government accompanies King Haakon VII back to a liberated Norway, it will lack neither the laws nor the machinery for meting out democratic justice to Norwegian war criminals.

This was one of the first problems tackled by the refugee Government, and the deliberations over it have produced a series of royal decrees backed by full constitutional authority. Capital punishment for treason has been restored to the criminal code, and other penalties have been written into the law for lesser acts against the lawful State.

In announcing the new laws, Terje Wold, Minister of Justice in the Norwegian Government in exile, said, "This war has produced a peculiar type of criminal people who have entered the service of the enemy and aided in the committing of criminal acts. But not even the most modern penal laws of 1939 could fully foresee a situation such as the one that 'Quislings' in all occupied countries have collaborated with Hitler in his attempt to undermine the basic principles of civilization.

Defects Remedied

"We must remember that the old definition of the word 'treason' was formulated when the new form of political and moral crime was unknown. To remedy this defect, the Norwegian Government in London through royal resolutions has given the courts the right to impose the death penalty."

As any American knows who has followed the current "mass sedition trial" in Washington, treason is sometime difficult to define and even more difficult to prove. In Norway's case it will not be difficult to pin the label "traitor" on such flagrant offenders as Quisling himself, certain members of his cabinet or members of the Hird (Quisling's uniformed SS troopers), who have openly repudiated Norwegian law to terrorize and torture Norwegian patriots at the behest of the Germans.

There are at least three other groups, however, who would not seem to merit the extreme penalty, but who cannot be permitted to go unpunished. First there are those who joined Nasjonal Samling (Quisling's party) for business reasons and have thereby become wealthy. Next there are those who did not join the party, but have co-operated with it and the Germans; those, for instance, who have not hesitated to acquire property confiscated from the Jews or other Norwegians who, for one reason or another, have been forced to flee Norway.

Finally, there is a considerable number of persons who became members of the party for lack of courage or because it was convenient, but who have not offended otherwise.

Penalties Provided

The offenses of these three groups have earned for them what another royal decree describes as "loss of public trust." In liberated Norway they will be charged with this offense and tried for it in the legally constituted criminal courts. For those found guilty, the decree provides such penalties as the loss of voting rights, the right to hold public office or a civil-service job, the right to be the director or member of the board of a business enterprise, labor organization, social, cultural, or religious institution. Thus a person found guilty of "loss of public trust" might join a labor union or the Y. M. C. A., but he could not serve either as an officer. Such penalties might be imposed for life or for any other period deemed just by the court.

Another of the decrees issued by the Government in London provides for the restoration of all confiscated property to the rightful owners or their heirs. Still another provides for Government seizure of profits gained through collaboration with the Germans. This decree is carefully worded so as not to work an injustice against persons who have been forced to deal with Germans and Quislings in the normal course of business.

Home Front Consulted

Use of the words "royal decree" might seem to rob the above described measures of parliamentary authority, but it must be remembered that the King of Norway and his Cabinet, though separated from their homeland, are functioning in accordance with a legislative mandate authorized by Norway's Constitution.

When it became apparent, soon after the German invasion, that all Norway might be occupied, Parliament instructed the King and his ministers to carry on as long as possible, even, if necessary, from abroad. It can be further stated that all the decrees cited have been issued only after consultation with leaders of the patriotic home front. The restoration of capital punishment in the criminal code was, in fact, in response to a home-front demand.

Long before the war-criminal decrees were issued, the Norwegian Government realized that the old statutes were inadequate for dealing with Quislings and collaborators. Had the criminal code been allowed to remain unaltered, it would have been an invitation to mob justice—a thing abhorrent to Norwegians. Because the royal decrees insure adequate punishment of all offenders, the home-front leadership has been able to restrain patriot bitterness from boiling over into a wave of unreasoned bloodshed.

All of the decrees have been widely publicized inside Norway. Not only have they been radiocast to the occupied country by way of the London Radio, they have also been printed in the scores of Underground newspapers which reach every Quisling and German in Norway as well as every patriot.

Thus no one brought into court under such a decree can ever plead ignorance of the law. Nor is there much danger that he will be able successfully to plead that he is being tried under a retroactive statute, a procedure specifically forbidden under the Norwegian Constitution.

Many Continue Crimes

It is conceivable that some offenders, who saw the error of their way and repented soon enough, might escape punishment because they have committed no crime since the decrees were published. But most of the criminals at whom the decrees are aimed are guilty of continuing crimes extending well into the period since the laws became effective.

The Norwegian Government is confident that its plans for dealing with the problem of war criminals at home meet the requirements of the situation as well as the demands of the Constitution. The Government view was expressed as follows in an editorial which appeared Nov. 8 in Norsk Tidend, its official publication in London:

"We ourselves will settle with our own citizens who have betrayed their country. Their actions are subject to Norwegian penal law and are punishable with death if sufficiently serious. We don't want 'lynch justice' in Norway. In the words of Nordahl Grieg, 'Our culture demands that we proceed lawfully.'

"The same applies to so-called war criminals—members of aggressor military organizations both inside and outside of Norway, in so far as they are guilty of infringement of military laws and internationally recognized customs. Thus we can also apply Norwegian penal law to German bandits."

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Soviet Develops Vast Economy With Ruble Unattached to Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Attempts to make Soviet figures intelligible to the uninitiated are up against the difficulty of translating the value of the ruble into any equivalent. The fact is that the ruble's worth cannot be expressed either in terms of gold, foreign exchange or commodities.

There is no gold standard in Russia and the official exchange rate of 5.31 rubles to the dollar operates only in limited government transactions and bears no relation whatever to corresponding purchasing power. The same applies to the diplomatic rate of 12 rubles to the dollar.

Even within the country the value of the ruble varies astronomically depending on who is doing the buying and where.

With these important reservations in mind it is interesting to examine an article on Soviet finances by Prof. Mikhail Bogolepov, published in a late issue of the Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin.

Estimated Revenue

Professor Bogolepov gives 249,600,000,000 rubles as Russia's estimated revenue for 1944.

The major items of expenditure for this year the Russian professor breaks down into the following three main categories:

War: 128,400,000,000 rubles. This compares with America's fiscal year's estimate of $90,000,000,000 going for war.

Social and Cultural Measures: 51,400,000,000 rubles. This includes outgo for the maintenance of schools, hospitals, social security, health resorts, child welfare institutions—activities and expenses which in America do not fall completely or at all on the Federal Government's shoulders. While in the United States social security costs are in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000 yearly and certain hospitals and child institutions are government supported this class of costs generally is not considered in the United States a burden on the Federal Government.

Economy Costs

National Economy Cost: 44,700,000,000 rubles. This item which is also described as the cost of financing the national economy and in peacetime years is invariably the largest single item in the budget expenditures includes the building of new enterprises and reconstruction of old ones, activities which in America are assumed to be the work of private enterprise. Another 16,000,000,000 rubles should be added to this amount this year if it is made to include rehabilitation of towns and villages destroyed by the enemy.

To give briefly then a resume of the Soviet Union's budget for this year it would include:

1944 revenue (planned) 250,000,000,000 rubles.

1944 expenditures (planned) 128,400,000,000 rubles for war; 51,400,000,000 rubles for social aims; 44,700,000,000 rubles for national economy; 16,800,000,000 rubles for rehabilitation.

Any difference between revenue and expenditures are accounted for in miscellaneous costs.

The Russian professor points out certain differences and important characteristics in Soviet finances. For instance in other countries a state budget absorbs half of the national income only in time of war. A Soviet budget even in peacetime normally absorbs over half the national income. Also, the Soviet Government does not borrow from capital markets for there are none in the U. S. S. R. Borrowings are made from its citizens in general whose savings in the aggregate are considerable.

In a Soviet budget only 10 per cent or so of the direct revenue comes from taxation and loans. The rest or 90 per cent comes from State-owned industries, from State farms, from machine and tractor stations, from State trade and transport, and from other forms of Socialist enterprise. Since the means of production cannot be owned privately in Russia, the profit from their use goes to the State and not to individuals.

Co-operatives, which constitute a major item in Russia's economy, contribute only a small part of their earnings to the State as the policy generally followed is to allow them to reinvest their earnings in their own enterprises.

Prices Fixed

The Russian Government which owns the means of production also fixes prices, not of only a few items but of all items, not only in wartime but all the time. The Government sets the price, and its earnings represent the difference between the cost of production (factory cost) and the price. The State's earnings are thus directly tied up with the pricing policy of the Government.

Professor Bogolepov explains that there is annually an increase in financial revenue due to reduction in cost of production. These come from improved production technique and training of skilled workers. The managers of the Government enterprises have funds which they use to encourage and reward achievements in Socialist competition.

The Soviet budget also differs from other national budgets in that it represents the consolidated budget of the Soviet Union, of the 16 constituent republics and of the local government bodies (Soviets).

While each of these budgets is independent and indorsed by the government body concerned they combine to make the over-all Soviet budget. If these local budgets don't balance, items are not excluded. Instead the Union budget provides the necessary funds. Thus, it has been possible to develop the economy of the culture of the formerly backward eastern and southeastern regions of Russia.

Although State earnings constitute the bulk of State revenues there are other sources of revenue. One is the already mentioned increased productivity of labor and reduction in cost of production. Another is mobilization through the credit system of the free resources of the national economy. A third source is through voluntary contributions and subscriptions to war loans. This latter has reached 28,000,000,000 rubles this year.

Australian Labor Radicals Try To By-Pass Arbitration Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 10—Attempts to throw into the discard the industrial arbitration system which formerly was hailed as a workingman's sheet anchor in Australia are now being made by militant left-wingers of Australian unions.

The true reasons for this change of heart remain to be determined. Some observers have been unkind enough to suggest the belief that arbitration has now done all it can to boost wages and improve working conditions has not been without considerable influence.

Some evidence in this connection is seen in the frequency with which militant unionists now criticize the arbitration courts and urge that the time has come to abandon these courts in favor of direct negotiation with employers or, alternatively, the use of pressure politics to force the Labor governments, both Federal and State, to give the workers, by government regulation, concessions to which the courts have held they are not entitled.

Difference of Views

By no means all of the Australian unions are happy about the new trend in so far as it suggests that the arbitration courts should be regarded as an obsolete method of adjusting industrial problems. But the militants are extremely vocal. Unfortunately, instances of success of pressure exerted by them on the Federal Government appear to be growing in number and that will undoubtedly swing at least a few to their way of thinking.

The outstanding success for "direct action combined with pressure on the Government" occurred last week when it was announced the Federal Government would validate by regulation a wage increase for coal miners, although the high court had declared the increase involved a breach of the Government's own national-security regulation that for the war's duration there should not be an increase in wages unless it is proved that an "anomaly" exists.

The Government's overriding of the high court followed the Miners' Federation threat that unless the "high court's interference" ceased, the miners would have no option but to revert to "jungle warfare" to enforce what they regard as just claims.

Miners Blunt

Not all those who wish to bypass the arbitration courts are as blunt as the miners. Instead, they profess to believe the arbitration courts have become active promoters of industrial strife. Thus, Edward Thornton, National Secretary of the Iron Workers Union, in condemning arbitration courts on the ground they had "destroyed collective bargaining," claimed the restoration of the "proper spirit of fair dealing and amicable discussion of industrial disputes between empolyers and employees" and the consequent bypassing of the arbitration courts would bring industrial peace.

He suggested the "court's proceedings are muffled in a mass of legal procedure which just irritates the workers and increases class conflicts."

In some circles Mr. Thornton's suggestions are discounted because of his left wing background.

Coincident with the militant labor moves to replace industrial conciliation and arbitration by direct negotiations, there is an announcement that can only be read as an effort to find a new way of applying direct action to the Federal Government. The announcement is that demands have been made to have future representatives of the Australian Labor Party—a nonparliamentary body which indorses labor candidates for Parliament and lays down on behalf of the Australian Unionists the policy to be followed by Labor Parliamentarians—shall be allowed to attend meetings of the Federal Labor Parliamentary caucus.

Union leaders who want this right to sit in caucus and influence decisions, claim it is necessary that they be present in caucus to combat the "Communist influence" which they suggest is becoming increasingly powerful among labor politicians.

Some outside observers, however, suggest that the demand for caucus meetings to be open to union officials is part of a campaign to subject the Cabinet to firmer pressure from the industrial wing.

More Americas May Accept Soviet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The roster of Latin-American states recognizing the Soviet Union may be enlarged to include Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, and Honduras.

On the eve of world security talks in which they expect to participate, Bolivia has begun negotiations with the Soviet Embassy in Washington and Chile has expressed a desire to re-establish diplomatic ties with Moscow.

Ecuador, Brazil, and Honduras reportedly are considering such a step.

Only Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Uruguay of the Latin-American nations now recognize the Soviet Union.

Philippine Islands To Hail Liberation

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The American Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23, also will be a "day of national thanksgiving" for the Philippines, officials of the island Commonwealth said yesterday in a voice of freedom radio broadcast from Leyte.

President Sergio Osmena of the Commonwealth, proclaiming the day, asked his people to "offer thanks to almighty God on that day for the strength and fortitude with which he blessed the Filipino people during their darkest days, and for the arrival of the forces of liberation on Philippine soil."

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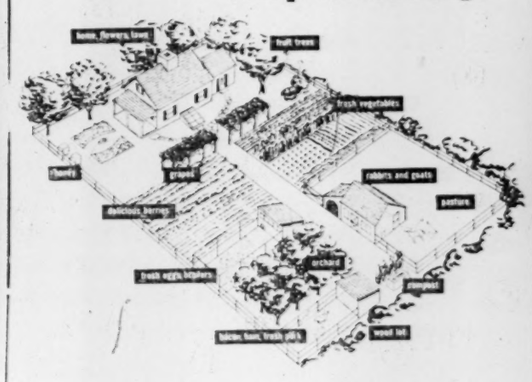

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20. The Farm Primer
$2.50 266 PAGES McKAY
A brass tacks manual for the small farm. I guess there isn't a week that goes by but what we refer to it for something. As an introduction to small-scale farming we found this a most practical and fascinating book. It is 266 pages of specific information, actual costs, crop and livestock yields, practical instruction, sound advice. Here is what it tells about: Land and Water, Houses and Outhouses, Tillage of the Soil, Tools and the Man, Dairy Cow, Dairy Goats, Sheep, Swine, Steer or Calf, Poultry, Bees, Rabbits, Game, Fur Bearing Animals, Dog and Cat, Draft Horse, Raising and Buying Feeds for Subsistence Livestock, Garden and Orchard (and Food Notes), and lots more! This is another absolute "must" book for country livers.

21. Aids to Goatkeeping
$1.00 135 PAGES DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Just about the best dollar's worth of farm literature we've ever read. If you've never kept goats, never tasted carefully handled goat milk—then by all means read this book. I don't know why we Americans are so backward in our knowledge of goats, why it is that so many of us simply say "No" to the idea of keeping goats when all we really know about them is what we've read in the comic strips. Milk and milk products can account for twenty-five per cent of the average food budget. If you don't really know what a good milk goat can offer, I wish you'd send for this book, written by Cora Leach, Editor of Dairy Goat Journal ($4.00 a year subscription rate. Address: Columbia, Missouri. This is really a swell little magazine, you'll like it.)

22. The Lawn
$1.00 118 PAGES RALPH HALL
Almost every man likes an attractive lawn—but thinks of it only in terms of disagreeable lawn-mowing. Since I've read this book, I've taken a completely fresh interest in our lawn—even to the point of liking to mow. Why? Because the things I've learned are fascinating. For instance, the fact that by June next you should reset your lawn-mower to cut not shorter than 2½ inches—the shade of the grass blades tends to eliminate quack-grass. A very readable and informative book, by G. W. Parker. Before you waste another couple of dollars for grass seed that doesn't take, fertilizer that does no good, or weed-killer that kills the lawn too, send for this book. It's a fine gift for anyone who has a lawn.

23. Garden Guide
$2.00 376 PAGES DE LA MARE
This is a wonderful "over-all" garden book. Deals with everything in the home garden and on the home grounds: flowers, fruits, vegetables, lawn, shrubs and trees, rock, water and wildflower gardens—pruning, propagation, transplanting, insects, greenhouses, garden furniture, birds and bird houses—30 chapters in all! Each subject is surprisingly complete. 38 writers, each an expert, wrote this book, Franklin. I don't see how a publisher can put out such a large splendid book and sell it for so little. Will delight both novice and expert. No matter how much you think you know about gardening, I'll wager that you'll find this book one that you'll turn to again and again for years to come. Be sure to buy it for yourself and to give to gardening friends.

24. The "Have-More" Plan
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Prices and Your Purse: Sugar Ration No Sweeter

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sugar rations are expected to continue on the same scale as at present—five pounds a person every 2½ months.

This means that the next sugar stamp probably will be good in mid-November. Other stamps validated in the past will also continue good indefinitely.

More $3-$4 Shoes

More men's, women's, and children's shoes in the $3-$4 range and fewer unrationed shoes can be expected soon on store shelves as a result of new War Production Board permission to manufacturers to make fewer cheap shoes.

Watch for coupon-free sales to get rid of "stagnant" stocks now on shelves, particularly models that have not been sold for a year or more.

WPB is also looking into the shortage of infants' white shoes. Mothers are refusing to buy brown shoes until they have shopped all around for white ones.

Oil Caution

Don't start using more fuel oil on the gamble that the unit value of ration coupons will be increased before the heating year is up.

Oil industry spokesmen believe there will be an increase, but warn that with the war progressing slowly in Europe, the Petroleum Administrator for War may follow a policy of extreme caution and not grant it.

Repair Bulletin

How to mend tears, repair worn edges and even replace missing tufts is told in a new bulletin on "Carpet and Rug Repair" issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It's Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1960.

Naphtha Curb

A rationing program for light naphtha — a petroleum product normally used for cooking and lighting—will be started in 15 Midwestern States on Nov. 20.

Sales of naphtha up 700 and 800 per cent since gas rationing began have convinced ration officials that it is being used as motor fuel to "beat" gasoline rationing.

States in which it will be rationed are North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Early Bird

A limited number of foundation garments with full sections of synthetic neoprene are expected on the market shortly after the first of the year, but dealers warn consumers they'll "have to get up early in the morning to get them."

Coal Receipt

Beginning today, OPA will require all coal dealers to give each purchaser an invoice, sales slip or receipt containing full information about the kind of coal sold and the price.

Copies of all receipts must be kept on file by dealers.

Purpose is to aid in the enforcement of ceiling prices and to lay a groundwork for coal rationing, should it become necessary next winter.

Automatic Sights Key to U. S. Success

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Navy has disclosed that automatic sights keeping guns aligned on fast-moving tragets are a part of the answer to success in shooting down attacking enemy planes.

The sights, operated on a gyroscopic principle, the Navy said, originally were used on smaller guns and forced the enemy to stay away from American ships. Subsequently they were added to equipment of larger antiaircraft guns, and:

"This move enabled U. S. ships to reach out and blast the enemy planes even before they could go into their attack run."

The Navy disclosed that in addition, "a revolutionary new sight based on the same gyroscopic principle is now in production by the Navy for use in Army and Navy planes."

French Units Felicitate Roosevelt on Re-election

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP) — The French Consultative Assembly and the National Council of Resistance yesterday congratulated President Roosevelt on his re-election.

The two groups also thanked the United States for its contribution to the war against Germany.

Visit to Paris By Churchill Ends Isolation

Continued from Page 1

lined—despite the "secrecy" of the arrival—with cheering people, of whom many waved Union Jacks.

Friday evening was devoted to a small private dinner.

The visit was a British-French affair, without the participation of American personalities.

The single American note in the arrival was the presence of "white top" military police. The Churchill plane was met by an honor guard of newly recruited French infantrymen in United States Army uniforms and a detachment of the puritanian-garbed French Republican Guard.

The jaunty Prime Minister clambered down the steep plane steps agilely. He omitted the familiar V-sign gesture.

With General de Gaulle were prospective French conferees: Chief of Staff Gen. Alphonse Juin; the French Ambassador to Britain, René Massigli; Cabinet Members Georges Bidault of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Parodi, Labor, and Charles Tillon, Air; and a veteran parliamentarian, Jules Jeanneney, representing the Consultative Assembly.

Mr. Churchill paused briefly during an inspection of the military guard for the playing of French and British National Anthems. Then he climbed with General de Gaulle into the leading car of a motor procession and gestured animatedly in discussion as they drove off.

The British military delegation included Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff, and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, military adviser to the War Cabinet.

Vote in Missouri And Pennsylvania Not Yet Decided

Missouri's senatorial race and four congressional contests were still in doubt today as counties proceeded with the counting of servicemen's ballots.

Tabulation of an estimated 85,000 absentee ballots, including about 75,000 from soldiers, was proceeding so slowly that final results may not be known until next week.

As the counting progressed, Republican Gov. Forrest C. Donnell's lead over Attorney General Roy McKittrick, Democrat, in the senatorial battle, was wilting away. Servicemen's votes already tallied had trimmed Mr. Donnell's margin to 5,859 from the 8,239 plurality given him by civilian balloting last Tuesday.

In Pennsylvania, too, the service votes could swing a tight senatorial race either way. Democrat Francis J. Myers is leading Senator James J. Davis, Republican, by 1,593 votes with civilian votes from only three precincts unreported. Pennsylvania's service votes will be counted Nov. 22.

Although thousands of service votes are yet to be added to the 1944 ballot total in other states which arranged delayed counts, these are not expected to affect the current line-up of states in the presidential race.

Campaign Train Wreck Laid to Control Flaws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 9 ascribed the collision of Sept. 19, involving Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's special campaign train, to inadequate railroad traffic control.

'Help Is Coming Soon'

French Children Hear Good News

Bishop Marshall explains to two French children in native costumes that relief is in sight for thousands of homeless children who have lived in France under appalling conditions since German occupation. He received a leave of absence from a war assignment with the French Navy for the express purpose of finding accommodations for these children. The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., of which Mr. Marshall is French representative, recently announced that children are particularly in need of tooth brushes, candles, paraffin lamps, and clothing.

'People's Grenadiers' in Reich Digging Trenches for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 9 — An eyewitness from Strasbourg has just arrived here with details of how Germany is rushing emergency defenses. Trenches and tank traps are being built around the city as the local gauleiter calls the people to work and fight for Germany.

Placards appeared all over the city with these words: "Rise for the people's war. Be hard in working and fighting for victory."

On the front page of all newspapers Dr. Goebbels' call to the People's Grenadier divisions to prepare to resist the invading armies was printed.

Cards from defense authorities were sent to all firms and individuals telling them where to go to dig ditches for Germany. People were called according to their occupation. On Monday the barbers, on Tuesday the shoemakers, on Wednesday food store keepers, etc., so that no civilian functions would be totally interrupted.

Bring Own Shovels

Ditches are growing around Strasbourg, but what one person can dig in one day is very little. There were no signs of steam shovels or other machines. People brought their own shovels, picks, working clothes and breakfasts. One wholesale food firm with 80 employees sent them all up in two shifts of 40 each to do their day's work digging.

Alsace-Lorraine is 80 per cent anti-German, the people there waiting eagerly for the Allies to come and for the two provinces to be returned to France. They only do what they are forced to do.

Hence it is not surprising that some persons regard Dr. Goebbels' "peoples war" as a criminal act. In Strabourg at least one person was hanged for shirking his quota of digging.

Only a few weeks ago about 1,000 trucks of the Luftwaffe, carefully camouflaged with branches, came tearing down the road from Nancy in retreat before the Allied push, to be put into action further north in the Rhineland.

This retreat of the Germans caused considerable joy among the Alsatians who say, "If they cannot hold up the Allies how can we who sympathize with the Allies be expected to do so."

The chief defenses built around Strasbourg are zigzag trenches 70 centimeters wide and 1.30 meters deep, also tank traps three or four meters wide. Defenses are also being built all along the Rhine.

Intellectuals Arrested

Political leaders drove up to houses of leading intellectuals and professional men in Strasbourg, arrested some 300 to 500 and took them off to the Reich.

This is believed due to fear that they would sabotage the "People's War," lead oppositional groups or collaborate with the Allied armies. All "politically unreliable" persons have been removed. Some of the arrested persons were former French officers.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the Reich in Lodz, Gauleiter Arthur Greiser, a former tourist agent, called all hands for digging defenses against the Russians who were at one time within 30 miles of the City before they were beaten back.

Lodz, a city of 600,000 population which has grown to 700,000 during the war, is part of the Warthegau land annexed to the Reich from Poland. Defenses are being built on this new border of the Reich.

German soldiers there say they will sacrifice the Gouvernement General; called "Gangster Gau," to the Russians, but will not permit the Russians to enter the Reich.

Herr Greiser who in recent years has been eager to put the Poles in their place, treat them rough, and put them out of their farms around Lodz, now appeals to 'them' for help.

"The Pole, too, is a worker and must have his food," he said.

For digging defenses the Poles get rations equal to German rations, whereas formerly they only received one tenth as much as the Germans. Other working conditions also are fairly good.

Curbed by Warsaw's Fate

In Lodz the Underground army is well-organized and the Poles would certainly prefer to join a people's war against the Germans instead of for them. However, they are timid about starting, after the tragic experience of the Underground army in Warsaw.

How the Poles feel can be understood when one considers that Arthur Greiser succeeded in driving out 70 per cent of the Polish farmers around Lodz. In some villages the Poles have been 100 per cent expropriated.

Many of the factories are closed down due to lack of workers as everyone is set to building defenses. Some factories are working with half of the workers, others have only watchmen.

However, evacuation of factories from Lodz to the Reich began eight weeks ago on a large scale. The Germans are trying to equal the record made by the Russians in the Ukraine in the speedy, efficient removal of factories. Up to eight weeks ago the factories were still getting raw materials and working 14 to 18 hours daily.

Removal Done Carefully

Factories are removed according to a careful plan, the most vital factories being taken first. The evacuation is being done gradually. Each factory received a secret notice ordering its evacuation. It was forbidden to talk about the evacuation of factories to prevent panic and confusion.

The machines are quietly packed and taken to the railway station while work goes on in other parts of the plant. The worker never knows when he comes in in the morning whether his machine will be there.

One textile manufacturer who recently arrived stated that of 25 factories with which he dealt 15 already are evacuated.

[The Polish Telegraph Agency confirmed in a London dispatch that factories in Lodz are being dismantled and the machinery shipped westward. The German population has been instructed to make preparations for leaving the city immediately upon receipt of notice. All able-bodied Poles have been ordered to report for work on fortifications, the dispatch said.]

For the past six months it was forbidden to keep more than 14 days of raw-material reserves on hand, and also not to buy new machine parts.

Up to 1944 a manufacturer could still buy new machines, though one cutting machine ordered in 1941 was damaged three times en route by bombing. Each time it had to be sent back to the factory for repair. It finally reached its destination recently.

Transferred to Vienna

In and around Warsaw the Germans destroyed all factories which could not be removed. Special groups of engineers rolled about the city in autos inspecting every factory. The Szpotanski factory for electrical appliances was transferred to Vienna.

People's Army Seen of Little Help to Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 — The Volkssturm or "People's Army," youngest of Germany's five armed bodies, appears to be destined to play the role of Cinderella but without a prince.

Everything pertaining to the Volkssturm, from recruiting to combat employment, reveals a makeshift character. Directives regulating its composition, command conditions, training and use all are open to arbitrary interpretation.

While each of the other four armed bodies—the Wehrmacht, Heinrich Himmler's Waffen SS, Marshal Hermann Goring's Luftwaffe Field Divisions, and Minister Konstantin Hierl's Reich Labor Corps—has a single command of its own, the Volkssturm is under joint command of Party and Army.

Regulations concerning the age limit for Volksturn service seem to have been but theoretical, according to German - language radiocasts received here. The order of Oct. 18 provided that all male Germans between 16 and 60 could be drafted into the Volkssturm. Yet units hurriedly set up in East Prussia included boys of 13 and 14. In the beleaguered city of Memel, the service age was extended from 14 to 70 years, and under the pretext of giving them an opportunity for pre-military training, Hitler Youth boys of 14 and 15 years of age were ordered into Volkssturm units all over the Reich.

Neither are the German authorities particular as to the nationality of the Volkssturm recruits. Latvian and Lithuanian refugees have been pressed into the People's Army.

Up to now, neither weapons nor uniforms have been made available for the Volkssturm in sufficient number. In several instances Volkssturm men were given their rifles while marching to the trenches. Only a small fraction has been given uniforms so far. The overwhelming majority has to wear civilian clothes, and reports from the East Prussian front disclosed that a sizable portion of recently captured Germans wore their everyday suits and a white armband with the words "Deutsche Wehrmacht, Volkssturm."

Throughout Germany appeals are being made in newspapers and over the radio for uniforms of the last war and for suits and overcoats that can be dyed. Part of the Volkssturm unit set up in the District of Weimar has been clad in the uniforms of the 1,700 Danish policemen who were thrown into the concentration camp of Buchenwald a few weeks ago.

Other equipment is equally short. In Pomerania, West Prussia, and East Prussia, the residents were told to turn over to the Volkssturm command posts their street guides, city maps and tourist maps. Originally, it was announced that Volkssturm units would be used only for the defense of their respective home town or home county. In that case the need for maps would not have been so great.

OWI Survey Warns Farmers Against Inflation Peril in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—In a broad presentation of the nation's agricultural problem as it looks at present, the Office of War Information released here six basic facts compiled by various Federal agencies dealing with the situation:

1. Farm real estate values have increased 36 per cent in four years and, according to the Department of Agriculture, may be approaching a danger point in some areas.

2. Farm debt is declining. This is particularly true of mortgage debt, which had decreased almost $1,900,000,000 in four years to a level of $5,600,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1944. During and after the last war such debts rose sharply.

Record Cash Reserves

3. Farm-operators' reserves of about $12,000,000,000 in cash and other liquid resources are the largest in history. Included are about $2,400,000,000 invested in United States Savings Bonds.

4. Inventories of crops and livestock are larger now than they were 25 years ago, totaling about $15,100,000,000 on Jan. 1 of this year, more than double the figure of four years ago. Both quantity and price increases are responsible.

5. Largely as a result of price increases, but also because of reduced debts, increased cash and bonds, an increased quantities of livestock and other assets, the equities of the owners in agriculture increased about $30,000,000,000 in the four-year period ended Jan. 1, 1944.

6. Cash farm income rose 119 per cent, or more than $10,000,000,000, from the year 1940 to the year 1942.

Concerning the importance of price controls to farm prosperity, the OWI points out:

Price Controls Effective

During this war, we have had a widespread and generally effective system of price controls. These price controls have held down the farmers' own costs for food and clothing, for fertilizer, machinery, and other supplies. In the last war, the farmers' costs rose almost as far and as fast as his prices."

Since 1939, according to the Department of Agriculture, prices of farm products have more than doubled, while, OWI says, the cost of things farmers buy had risen by August, 1944, only 39 per cent.

Viewing agriculture as one giant enterprise, the various aspects of the farm financial situation appear somewhat like this:

From Jan. 1, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1944, agriculture rose from a $49,000,000,000 industry to a $70,000,000,000 industry, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

Real Estate Best Asset

Real estate is the most valuable single asset owned by farm proprietors, including as proprietors the absentee landlords as well as the owner-operators. Bureau of the Census figures show the value of farm landland buildings to have been $33,600,000,000 in 1940. By 1944 such property was valued at $45,600,000,000.

Surveys made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that about two thirds of all farms bought during the last few years have been bought by farmers for operation by themselves. Forces that could lead to a runaway boom like that of the last war are numerous and strong. They include:

1. Exceptionally high annual returns and an expectation on the part of many that "good times" will last at least for a year or two after the war.

2. Low interest rates on mortgages.

3. Small down payments and low annual payments on mortgages.

4. Assistance to servicemen under the "G. I. Bill" may increase demand for farm land.

Encouraged to Buy

5. Farm land holders already have realized larger equities in higher priced real estate, and thereby have been encouraged, in some cases, to buy additional tracts.

6. Farmers have more money on hand, in banks, and in United States Savings Bonds than at any other time during this war.

According to the Department of Agriculture, farm land values were unduly depressed in the mid-thirties, and in some areas they are still below their predepression levels. A reasonable recovery from these low levels is desirable, the Department points out.

The farm-mortgage debt as of Jan. 1, 1944, was $5,600,000,000. This was a decrease of $986,000,000 in four years.

Farm operators it is added, have attained a very strong cash position during the war years. The estimated value of currency and bank deposits as of Jan. 1, 1944, was $9,700,000,000, or 140 per cent more than four years earlier.

Many Debts Outstanding

Farmers have a variety of debts, not secured by real-estate mortgages, standing against them—estimated at around $3,500,000,000 or nearly two thirds as much as the outstanding real-estate debt.

Cash farm income from products sold and from Government payments rose from $9,100,000,000 to $19,000,000,000, an increase of 119 per cent in the four-year period ending in 1944.

Returns to labor and investment increased from $6,500,000,000 to $15,800,000,000.

Final net return to farm operators and families from farm operations and Government payments increased from $4,800,000,000 to $12,400,000,000.

This increase in income is due partly to greater output, but in large measure is traceable to higher prices.

The Department of Agriculture places its principal hope for a favorable future demand for American farm products on "achieving a high level of domestic purchasing power based on full industrial employment." An expansion of international trade should further improve the American farmer's prospects.

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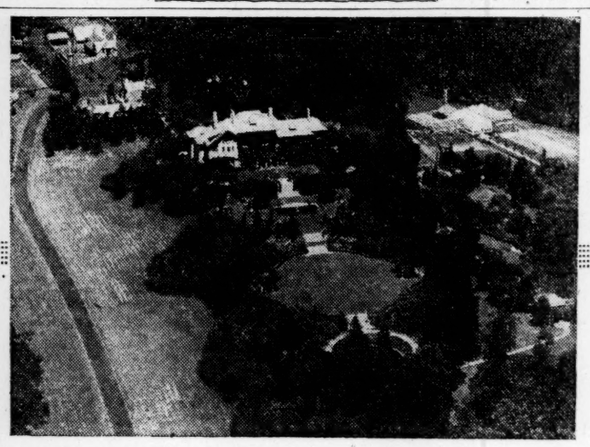

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Bocz on Postwar Planning

Mr. Bocz tucked the cloth in at the back of my neck, swung the chair around and picked up his clippers. He glanced at my raincoat on the hanger. "So we're having a little rain, are we!" he said, comfortably. "Well, I'll get home all right. I wore my topcoat this morning. I would have worn a raincoat except I don't have a raincoat."

With this spectacular getaway, the conversation stumbled from one platitude to another. Platitudes are dull and cheap, but they're safe, as politicians know well. And sometimes they lead to better things.

* * *

It was Mr. Bocz's opinion, he stated as he clipped and snipped, that the end of the war would see a big improvement in raincoats. They never had been quite satisfactory. "Now you take my son. He came back from the Pacific the other day. His raincoat had been folded up for two years, a good rubber raincoat that used to turn rain like paint. The first rainy day he went to put it on and there it was—cracked in every fold."

I contributed a few remarks of my own about a rain-suit which Aletha had made for me for bicycle-riding. He was immediately interested. "So you like to ride," he said. "When I was a kid—oh, forty-five years ago—I rode a bicycle from Keokuk, Iowa, to New York and back. It took me six weeks and I only spent ninety dollars."

* * *

Mr. Bocz had been steadily about his work thus far, but now there came a contemplative pause. "You know," he confided, "after the war, I want to do some more things like that. Not bicycling—that wouldn't be becoming for a man of my age." He patted himself expressively on the equator. "But I'm going to get a motor scooter."

He rapped his shears against the comb and then, lowering his voice, continued, "In fact, I had some pretty definite plans. I was about ready to shove off when the war came along and I couldn't get any gas. But I have my trailer all made."

* * *

The platitudes were all gone. Mr. Bocz exhaled deeply. "It's home in my garage right now. It's mounted on four bicycle wheels, so it's light and easy running."

It was my turn to be interested. "Does the scooter ride inside the trailer?"

"On the contrary. The scooter pulls the trailer."

"And what will be carried inside?"

"Me," said Mr. Bocz.

The idea was new to me, and elusive. I was confused by a picture of a man riding a scooter which pulled a trailer which contained the man who rode the scooter.

* * *

Mr. Bocz turned the chair and adjusted the lights. "Let me explain. I'll ride the scooter in the daytime and live in the trailer at night. If it's winter when I start, I'll go south or southwest—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Texas. If it's summertime, though, I'll head up through Wisconsin and toward the Northwest. Maybe I'll be gone three months. Maybe six."

"Fine," I said. "But give me some details about this trailer."

"It's ten feet long and four feet two inches wide between wheels, with plenty of headroom to sit up. The rear axle goes in just like the rear axle on a bicycle. The front wheels are on forks, so they turn free.

"She follows like a dream. I tried it out while there was gas. Tied it on behind a fellow's motorcycle and went down to Harvey for two days. Worked fine. Of course, it hasn't got any springs, but the frame is flexible. I wouldn't go so fast on a scooter anyway."

"What's it like inside?"

"In the middle," beamed Mr. Bocz, "I have a bed. That takes up six feet. And, in the two feet of space at one end, I have a two-burner gasoline stove and a little icebox and sink. In the space at the other end, there is a clothes-locker.

"The frame is inch and a half angle-irons welded together and the uprights are three-quarter angles. For a roof, I used oilcloth on a latticework. It's all wired up with lights—regular six-volt system. Tail light, side lights—everything but the fringe on top. I even have a little light over the stove, so I can see to cook."

* * *

Mr. Bocz stopped snipping. "You see," he said, "I work here in the shop from 9 o'clock until half-past seven. Then in the evenings, five nights a week, I play for dances. I'm a bull-fiddle man from 9 to 1. Between the two jobs I manage to make a living, but I'm a little short on sleep. After the war, I'm going to take this scooter and the trailer and just strike out—maybe north, maybe south, like I told you. I've been planning it a long time. I'm gonna go."

He put down his shears and stropped his razor. "I'm in position to earn a little money as I go along. I used to work in a scissors factory and I know how to grind barbers' shears. I have a little portable grinder and I figure I'll stop in the little towns and pick up four or five dollars, grinding, and then go on to the next one."

* * *

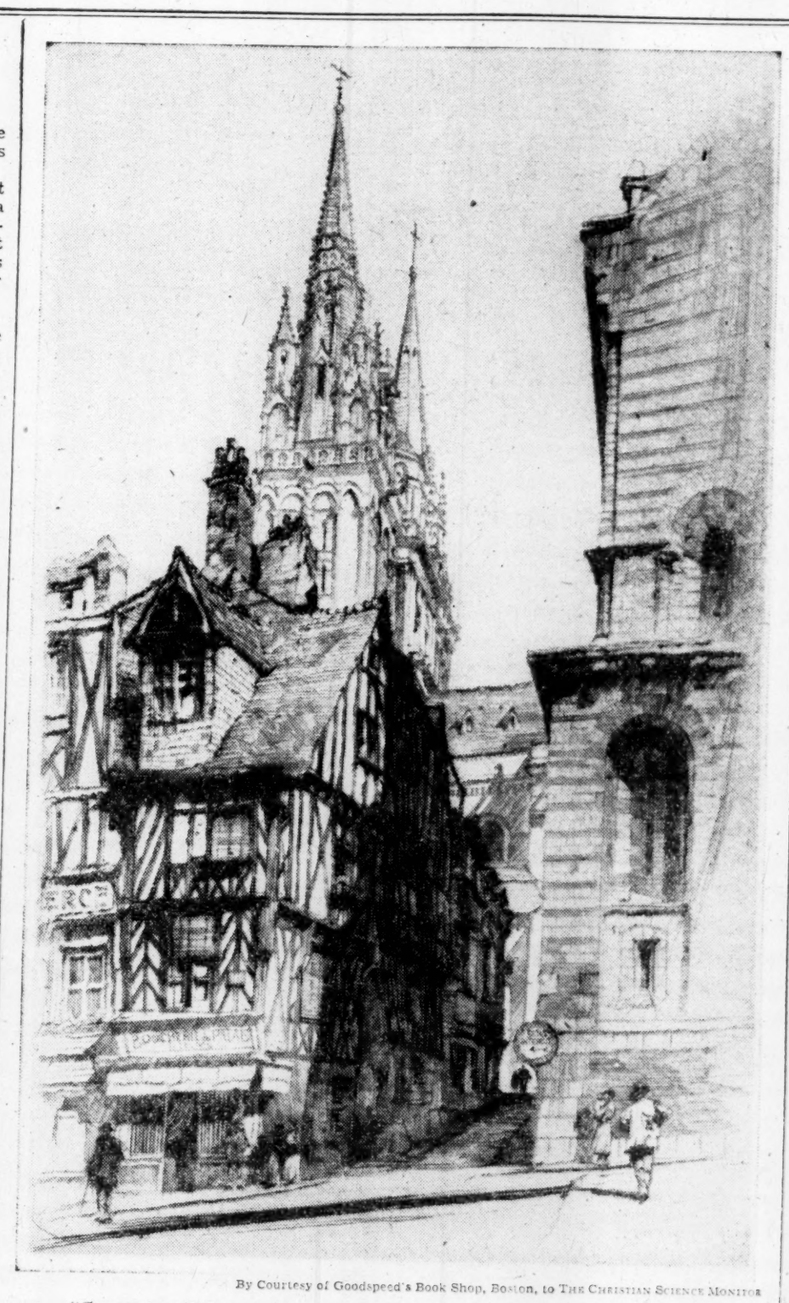
Presently Mr. Bocz held up a hand-mirror, so I could judge the results of his work. I left the shop and dismissed the conversation from my thoughts.

But not quite. Something about it keeps coming back to me. I know the snug feeling Mr. Bocz has when he checks over his plans and pictures how it's going to be. The two-foot clothes locker is a little nebulous in my mind, but the stove and the icebox stand out sharp and clear. I can smell the pork chops, and hear them sizzle in the pan, out along a country road late of a summer evening. I can hear the rattle of rain on his oilcloth roof and share the thrill he will feel at being holed up safe against the elements, with the bull fiddle far away and forgotten.

I can see him puttering around his two-burner stove by the rays of the little light. That's the thing that gets me—the little light over his stove. I hope he remembers to carry some spare bulbs and to keep his battery charged.

Mr. Bocz is a man of ideas, doing the best he can with what he has. If you meet him on the road, next summer or next winter, recognize him as an individualist with courage to tackle the unknown over the next hill. Maybe his plans will materialize and maybe they won't; but, either way, he can dream, can't he?

JOHN F. HAYES



By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CATHEDRAL TOWERS, ANGERS": *An Etching by Samuel Chamberlain*

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN was born in Iowa in 1895, and trained in architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He saw service in the last war, and is at present serving overseas. Since 1922, Mr. Chamberlain has specialized in graphic art. First he sketched, then he worked in lithography, and later in etching and drypoint. Most of the plates by this artist have architectural themes. He has made a careful study of panoramic prospects, city views, streets, and buildings. He absorbs details omnivorously and puts them upon the plate with searching clarity. In this view of the French town of Angers, Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the design of domestic architecture with a detail of the great Cathedral of Saint-Maurice.

Pinnacles and spires rise above the modest rooftops of so many of the ancient towns of Europe. While the houses sink into their foundations, growing weatherworn and shabby, the splendid edifices of Romanesque and Gothic construction maintain a lofty dignity. Fashions and usages change over the years; but the medieval churches never date, never grow old-fashioned. They summon afresh each new generation with their imposing monumentality and sumptuous ornamentation.

Angers lies southwest of Paris, in western France. Its history traces back to days when it was the capital of a Gallic tribe; when it was occupied by the Romans, when the Counts of Anjou dwelt there, when the Northmen and English invaded and the Huguenots seized it.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"A higher humanity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of concrete gun emplacements, pillboxes, and the like, one is apt to forget that the English word "concrete" has a philosophical as well as a structural meaning. Webster's dictionary, for instance, gives as its first meaning "united in growth."

In recent years we have witnessed the most stupendous united effort ever known on the part of the nations in behalf of world freedom. It is inspiring to think of the possibilities that such unexampled co-operation and singleness of purpose hold for the moral betterment and spiritual growth of mankind.

The great value of unity of thought in any progressive undertaking cannot be gainsaid. For centuries such unity has been preached and recognized as imperative by many teachers and leaders. Notably Christ Jesus stressed the vital importance of spiritual unity when he prayed on behalf of his disciples (John 17:20, 21): "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

* * *

Writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 571), "The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity." Only as the nations become united in their will to become more Godlike can there be assurance of that progression which is to lift mankind out of the ruts of materiality into the clear and open pathway of spiritual understanding.

Mortal mind at war relies on matter for protection, but it has been proved that material defenses can be overwhelmed by those united in the high purpose to end tyranny and despotism, to liberate and set free the peoples. Moral courage and high idealism, put into action, have destroyed and nullified the mindless embattlements of matter.

What a useful lesson can be learned from this in our individual experience! At times it may seem as though we were up against a brick wall, a concrete obstruction to spiritual progress which seems to defy our efforts to surmount it. Perhaps it is some enslaving habit, a false trait of character, some unpleasant and stubborn form of disease which appears to offer an impenetrable barrier. But these are obstructions of material thinking, drawing their substance only from the erroneous belief of life in matter. Spiritual progress is demonstrated as we watch our thinking, replacing fear with courage and love; displacing hatred, resentment, intolerance, self-will, with patience, compassion, meekness, and loving-kindness.

* * *

Just as cement binds together the various ingredients of concrete—sand, gravel, pebbles, stone chippings—so "the cement of a higher humanity" consolidates those qualities which truly express the nature of God, and they are seen and felt in human experience. As these qualities characterize our sense of being, they become substantial, definite, specific, in our lives, and we go forward spontaneously and naturally as the result of spiritual growth. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 82), "Infinite progression is concrete being, which finite mortals see and comprehend only as abstract glory."

Beginning to grasp the unseen verities of being, we are regenerated and invigorated thereby. Christ, the spiritual idea of God, illumines our understanding of God and His marvelous goodness, enabling us to cast out of consciousness whatever is unlike Him. Health is restored; peace and confidence are established where before were doubt and sorrow; abundance appears where lack prevailed. Thus progress is demonstrated as "concrete being," and is no longer thought of as "abstract glory."

* * *

In this task of spiritual progression our high Exemplar is Christ Jesus. The understanding of his words and works is essential if we are to follow his glorious example and demonstrate progress in establishing harmony among men and nations.

Christian Science, founded upon his teachings, imparts a demonstrable understanding of his words and works. Those whose interests are united in a growing understanding of "the one divinity" constitute "the cement of a higher humanity," which will ultimately and triumphantly demonstrate clearly and practically that spiritual progress is indeed the way to life and peace.

Child Voyagers

When we were children, many years ago,
And knew no other country save our own,
We had a friend who told entrancing tales
Of far-off foreign places he had known.
He talked of Moscow with its minarets,
The shimmering gold beneath the leaden sky;
We, listening, felt the cold and saw the snow,
And heard the sound of sleigh-bells passing by.

We walked at midnight where a million stars
Cast silver sheen upon the desert sands,
We felt the shadow of the pyramids,
Then sailed an azure sea to other lands.
We climbed the heights to castles on the Rhine,
And knew the spell of grim and faery lore,
Enthralled, we listened full of wonderment,
But ever pleaded to be told some more.

I've marveled since how he portrayed so well
These scenes to English children who were young,
And still untraveled, tales he needs must tell
In words that halted on his foreign tongue.
Yet, true it is despite the years between,
I see these pictures vividly today.
Perhaps our eager thoughts were poised on wings
That flew to meet him on his stumbling way.

GWEN CASTLE

This Is the Château of the Marquis de Lafayette

BEYOND VAUX-LE-VICOMTE, quite far out over the richly cultivated plains of the Brie, stands another great château that should be of particular interest to Americans, yet very few have either visited it or, indeed, even heard of its existence. I allude to Lagrange-Bléneau, the ancestral home of Lafayette, and, for the last thirty years of his life, his favorite place of residence. . . .

The nearest village, Courpalay, a mere group of houses, is about a mile or two away, Lagrange standing quite by itself out in the broad open fields that have always been its fruitful appanage.

As you leave the highway to take a by-road, you perceive to your left an avenue of trees at the end of which appears a dark mediaeval gateway flanked by massive round towers, fronted by a stone bridge that has replaced the old drawbridge over the moat.

This narrow gateway, just wide enough to admit the passage of a modern motor-car, admits to a large, stone-paved courtyard, surrounded on three sides by high buildings of fine solid masonry, while the fourth side, unenclosed, affords a view of the park with its ornamental trees and winding water courses.

In the doorway that opens in the far corner of this court, our host stood waiting to greet us—a man whose finely modelled head with its high aquiline nose, and whose lithe slender figure needed no externals of dress or manner to show that he is "de race."

With him, we mounted the broad stone staircase adorned with its numerous family portraits and busts: graceful eighteenth-century ladies of France and England (for the family has many English connections) in powdered wigs and panniers; Irish admirals, British generals in scarlet coats, diplomats, statesmen, all dominated and overshadowed, as it were, by Ary Sheffer's great full-length portrait of Lafayette painted toward the end of his life and almost a duplicate, if I remember correctly, of the one that hangs in the White House in Washington.

We then entered a circular drawing-room, arranged in one of the massive corner round-towers (of which there are five in the castle) with windows opening in all directions upon the park. The spaces between these windows were hung with either beautiful tapestries dating from the time of the Grand Monarque or with gleaming arrays of medallions, wax bas-reliefs and miniatures in jewelled frames of bygone members of the family. . . .

In a corner near the entrance, a narrow doorway, penetrating the thick wall of another of the five towers to which I have alluded, admits one to Lafayette's library, certainly the most interesting room, historically, in the house. Being in a tower, it too is, of course, circular in form with a coved ceiling. All the wall spaces are occupied by bookcases, whose cornices are supported by tall, spindly columns, the shelves between glowing with the gilt tooling on the backs of old volumes bound in vellum and parchment. Upon a sort of frieze that runs between these bookcases and the ceiling, Lafayette had painted in grisaille bas-relief, profiles, simulating portrait coins, of many of his distinguished friends, among whom the American visitor notes with pleasure, just opposite the door, in the place of honor, as it were, likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin.

It was at Lagrange that Lafayette lived in retreat and received all the distinguished friends and acquaintances who came to see him and do him homage during the latter years of his eventful life, and his strong personality still dominates and permeates the château just as his portrait dominates its staircase.—From "Through the French Provinces," by ERNEST PEIXOTTO. (New York: Scribner, 1928.)

First Snow

Silent and spectral falls the snow once more
Upon the city, blurring every line
Of angled sharpness; sifting round each door,
It swirls and clings, tracing a new design
On airy cornice and on iron grill.
The solid world becomes more finely spun
And alabaster paves each window-sill;
Each treetop is a white pavilion.

Now these gray buildings gently lay aside
Their massiveness, put on a misty veil
Of delicate translucency; enskied,
Remote and insubstantial, they are frail
As glass in this enchanted hour when snow
Falls from the eaves of heaven, soft and slow.

BAYKA RUSSELL

When I Hear Music

When I hear music,
I unfold like a flower,
feeling the cool of rain
in its heart.

M. S. S.

Mr. Fulton's Ingenious Steamboat

ON AUGUST 17, 1807, the *American Citizen* published a short paragraph: "Mr. Fulton's ingenious steamboat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans, upward, sails today from North River, near State's Prison, to Albany. The velocity of the steamboat is calculated at 4 miles an hour. It is said it will make a progress of 2 against the current of the Mississippi, and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the western states."

This brief notice, plus the unusual bustle at the wharf, collected a little crowd around the strange-looking craft as the time for the sailing approached. To the spectators the ship looked more like a section of a raft than the high-pooped vessels with which they were familiar. It was narrow and long—150 feet by 13—its flat deck rising but a few feet from the water. His experiments had made Fulton completely discard curves; the bow and the stern were cut off at an angle of 60 degrees to form a point. A small mast that rose at the stern was dwarfed by a fat and alien chimney in the center. The greatest whispering of course was caused by the steam engine which was in plain view in the middle of the boat, since it had not been decked over. Two cumbersome paddle wheels, unobscured by guards of any sort, hung over the sides, their bottoms immersed in the tide. When Fulton began to get up steam, when fire glowed redly from the boiler and black smoke issued from the stack, *The Steamboat* resembled, as a spectator pointed out, a backwoods sawmill mounted on a raft and set afire.

From time to time the crowd separated to let through one of the accredited passengers. . . . It might have been a fashionable picnic that was gathering there. Each man was elegant in spotless ruffles and professionally arranged hair; each lady dimpled charmingly from under a correct bonnet, from over a stylish dress. The Livingston clan, the most mighty political and social force in New York State, were gathering with their friends and hangers-on to countenance the adventure of their patriarchal leader, the Chancellor. . . .

Twenty-four hours after it had started, *The Steamboat* cast anchor before Clermont, 110 miles up the river. The party spent the night there, and leaving at nine the next morning, arrived at Albany, a distance of 40 miles, in eight hours. These are Fulton's own figures, and from the round numbers employed, we must assume they are an approximation. His vessel, he stated, had gone 150 miles in thirty-two hours, a speed "equal near 5 miles an hour." . . .

However, Fulton's elegant guests did not throw their hats in the air as he had hoped they would. "We descried the clustered houses of Albany," he wrote a friend years later; "we reached its shores, and then, even then, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted if it could be done again, or if done, it was doubted if it could be made of any great value."—From "Steamboats Come True; American Inventors in Action," by JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER. (New York: Viking Press, 1944.)

Literature With an Architectural Setting

LITERATURE, concerned as it is with people civilized enough to live in houses, has always made allusions to architecture. English literature, from Beowulf onwards, has made such allusions in varying abundance, but not until the eighteenth century do we find architectural setting as a dominant feature of any important branch of literature, and this dominance is most apparent in the novels of the end of the century. Earlier writers seem to have entered the homes of their characters (just as many people still enter the homes of their friends) with indifference to architectural surroundings. They assumed that people lived in habitations of some sort, and they did not care what sort it was. The literature of pure action does not pause to observe scenery; it is the literature of introspection, of subjectivity, or of psychological analysis that considers such things. . . .

The novel of the eighteenth century brought architectural setting from its ordinary position as an unobtrusive background to a place of prime importance in the narrative. There is, for instance, a great difference between Mariana's moated grange, casually mentioned by Shakespeare in *Measure for Measure*, and the desolate structure described by Tennyson, who seems more interested in the house than in the lady. . . . Richardson's Pamela is confined in a "handsome, large, old, and lonely Mansion," and his Clarissa is threatened with imprisonment in her Uncle Anthony's moated house, but it remained for the followers of these novels to provide their imprisoned Pamelas with exits hidden behind the tapestry, and to send their Clarissas to houses which were not only moated but ruined and haunted.—From "Architecture in English Fiction," by WARREN HUNTING SMITH. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1934.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There is a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

Parents, Teachers Students

Mexico's Little Red School House

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Sometimes Mexico's Little Red School House has but one room, though when possible two, and two teachers, as more convenient for teaching the older and younger pupils. Even in remote localities we find the Little Red School House, as Mexico's rural schools are gradually extending to primitive pueblos, where Indians welcome and want education.

And usually near or attached to such a school, there is some kind of theater, generally an open-air one. Not elaborate, but with a platform and a rear wall resembling a back drop, and decidedly an integral part of the school itself. On Janitzio, an island in Lake Pátzcuaro, there is a veranda to the school and one end of it is elevated to simulate a stage, while the walls are painted with scenes representing the coming of Don Vasco de Quiroga among them. The school itself is called Lazaro Cardenas, since this ex-President of Mexico is a Tarascan, like the Indians on the island, and one of his favorite homes is directly opposite Janitzio on the mainland. Lazaro Cardenas, now Secretary of War, has done much to further rural education.

Comradeship Shown

In these Little Red School Houses, the teachers' salary is not large, their equipment might be considered by American teachers as quite inadequate, yet they manage to teach the 3 R's, with time left over for sewing and painting and a bit of carpentry work for the boys.

On a very small island in Lake Patzcuaro, seldom visited by tourists, the new school house is way on the top of a hill, and although it was the recess hour when we reached it, the earnest young man who was the one teacher, took that period to help three or four boys with a difficult arithmetic lesson. The boys were grouped about him and we could easily detect the comradeship existing between them which made "discipline" unnecessary. There are only about 14 pupils on that island and they appreciate the learning they are receiving.

During a holiday at Amecameca, the teacher and pupils were having a jolly time painting and embroidering. The teacher apologized to me for not having any stipulated studies, because it was a holiday and they need not have come to school, and so the children were drawing and painting to their hearts' content.

Near Orizaba, we left the main road and drove to an isolated school of two rooms where the older children were having geography in one room, and the younger ones in an adjoining room were having a reading lesson, for here there were two teachers. And farther still, right up close to the mountains, where a room in the church serves as a school until they have their own Little Red School House, the one teacher has to teach the little Aztecs Spanish, before they begin on the customary subjects. For in their homes these children speak only Indian.

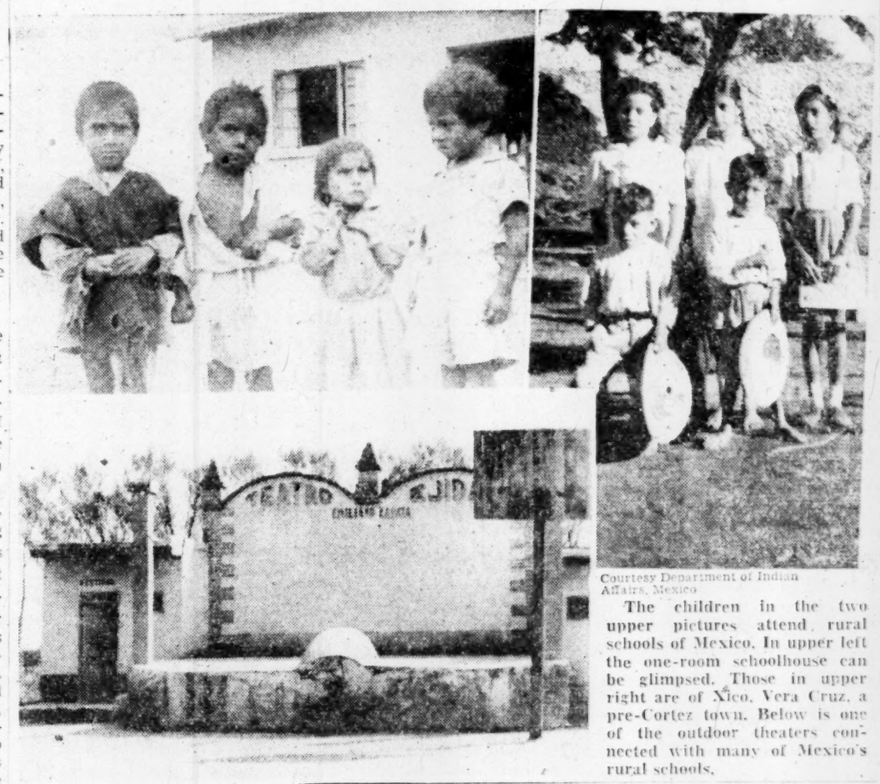
In the pre-Cortez town of Xico, in the State of Veracruz, we were there for the opening day of school. There are several Ejidos, or co-operative Indian villages, each one boasting its rural school, and a school in the town proper. In spite of there being little washing facilities at present, the children appeared at school in immaculate calicos. One barefoot boy of ten had white creased trousers, a pale blue blouse, hair slicked down, and of course a wide grin, even for the "gringa" visitor. Oranges yield two crops here, and as it was harvest time for one crop, some of the children were still working in the fields.

Rural Settin,

When there are enough little ones to warrant it, the president of Xico is going to ask the educational authorities for a kindergarten teacher and it looks as if they would soon have one, as there were so many little tots present on that first day.

In the central school at Xico, one room had two doors opening on the sidewalk. The street was narrow and there was a constant donkey serenade, as an unending file of burros passed by. Women with babies on their backs stopped to listen to what was going on in the schoolroom. A rooster crowed and hens cackled and still those classes continued undisturbed by those outside happenings. There are no autos to honk their horns, as little streams of water run down in the middle of that street and stone foot bridges make traffic impossible for cars.

Such a friendly town is Xico, conversation is almost impossible when taking a walk, as Indians expect and await a "buenas tardes" or "adios" from each passer-by. And this geniality extends to all rural schools, which is fertile soil for seeds of knowledge, with understanding teachers to help the young shoots become sturdy trees. Mexico is assuredly looking after her isolated groups and these little Red School Houses are here to stay. Each year, too, more are being built in far distant and often seemingly inaccessible regions.



Courtesy Department of Indian Affairs, Mexico

The children in the two upper pictures attend rural schools of Mexico. In upper left the one-room schoolhouse can be glimpsed. Those in upper right are of Xico, Vera Cruz, a pre-Cortez town. Below is one of the outdoor theaters connected with many of Mexico's rural schools.

Through the Editor's Window

Help Them to Be Bridge Builders

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the more dramatic stories of this war are those which describe the work of the engineers who build bridges across rushing streams in record time. Amidst so much necessary destruction it must be a great satisfaction to be assigned to a building project serving transportation and communication. I sometimes wonder if our boys who have had to blow things up for months on end will go out of their way after the war in order to spend their energies only on building. From what one reads it looks as if there will be ample opportunities for them in such fields—housing, dams, bridges, rehabilitating devastated cities of Europe and Asia, to say nothing of airports and other accessories of the new postwar transportation.

Small Jonathan likes to smash his tail leaning tower of blocks, and I used to think it was solely because he enjoyed destroying something. Watching him and his playfellows, however, I began to see that he also wants the fun of building again. If he did not sweep out the old, youth fashion, he would have the place cluttered up with towers, and no room nor blocks left for building anew. Even at the block stage, then, he can know an emphasis on building. Best of all, he can be helped to build and then, at least for a while, to use.

* * *

For we need a generation of builders—builders who will also see what they build in the light of good uses. Bridges across rushing streams of prejudice, fear, and isolationism are jobs fairly made to satisfy youth.

A bridge built across a chasm makes possible the passing back and forth of those previously separated. The bridge of the postwar era will be the understanding of other peoples that our children can learn in school and at home. We can teach them to send bridges across to other races, doing away with the artificial barriers of "white supremacy" and pride. They can be encouraged to learn languages in order to bridge the chasm of silence between peoples. From earliest babyhood they can be taught to be friendly—a bridge of the utmost importance in a world more and more rubbing elbows across the miles with each development of transportation.

Of course the place to begin building bridges is in the home. Mother and Dad, Jon and Elizabeth, each must learn to build and use bridges. Family conferences are possible only where the members reach each other easily. The road to each member's door—mental and spiritual door—must be a well-traveled one by all the rest, and can be it bridge building is one of the chief occupations of all.

Our Army engineers have kaleidoscoped history and leaped across the years into methods which have no direct ancestry. We, too, can build bridges in all sorts of new ways. Already many social customs have proved outdated. Certain traditions are found less important than the need to reach someone with kindness and good will. We adults, while serving as a ballast for youth, must yet be awake to the fact that in this new age already shedding its dawn-light on our upturned faces, some entirely new methods of building bridges may indeed be more acceptable than many of the old.

The urgency is that we help them to be builders, these young people. There are deep chasms and tumultuous streams to be crossed before men, women and children of all nations and peoples can learn to work and play together, admire one another, and understand and protect each other's contributions to the world. Bridge building must be done at every turn and in record time.

Free Flow of World News Urged by Official of AP

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—A positive program with adequate enforcement machinery to assure unfettered flow of news and information around the world is urged by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, in an article in the current issue of Life magazine.

The article describes the former world news monopoly of the European news agencies, and the controlled press of the totalitarian countries, and asserts the aggressor countries could not have driven their peoples to war without systematic perversion of the news.

"A heavy duty rests upon the Allied peoples," Mr. Cooper concludes. "If they are not convinced that the adoption of free-news principles is their responsibility, then once again the next war is their war."

Mr. Cooper cites the recent action of Congress in unanimously indorsing the idea of world-wide freedom of news and proposes that if the British Parliament followed the example of Congress it would "help enormously" to promote the unhampered flow of free news.

He writes that the peace negotiations, "on the positive side," should guarantee "equal access to news wherever it occurs or wherever it is disclosed.

No Propaganda

"On the negative side there should be two provisions: one that forbids the intentional transmission of propaganda from one country to another; and a second that forbids peacetime censorship in any form.

"And in no country should there be preferential transmission rates, whether by radio or telegraph or telephone; for it is as easy to stop news at its sources by putting prohibitive prices on wordage as by outright censorship. It is obvious that radio news involves similar problems that will require similar answers."

To enforce the plan, Mr. Cooper writes, "one important step would be to give diplomatic immunities to news correspondents working abroad—independently, however, of any diplomatic missions.

"These immunities would mean, in effect, the right to report news without hindrance and protection against being expelled—should a correspondent become persona non grata—except by the officials of his own country.

"Besides this, each correspondent should be guaranteed access to all the governmental news that the foreign country makes available to its own newspapermen; and each correspondent should have equal chance to transmit his copy."

Right to Appeal

In cases of violations of the international code, Mr. Cooper urges that "correspondents should have the right to appeal through diplomatic channels to the proper branch of whatever international authority comes out of this war. In the important capitals, where there are foreign correspondents associations, these could weigh the grievance first; and if the complaint were justified, the petition could be made with the authority of the whole foreign-press corps.

"If the Dumbarton Oaks agreement results in establishing an economic and social council, it could be this council that would look into violations. The council could establish its own code; make certain that abuses are corrected, and—if they are not corrected—make them punishable by international force. Force, in such a case, would mean cutting the offending country off from other nations, or else invoking sanctions against it.

"This may seem severe, but who can say it is really drastic if we are to attain the goal at which we are aiming? More drastic methods have been suggested to end wars and many of them have not even pretended to get at the basic causes."

By Magic Carpet to College in the U. S. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

For the first time in history Iranian (Persian) students are allowed to go out of their own country for further educational advantages and they are enrolling in large numbers at the American International College at Springfield, Mass. This cosmopolite institution is marked on the global map with a large X as an outstanding spot where it is said that foreign students can learn to speak English more quickly than any other place in America, under the tutelage of Mrs. Grace E. Riddle. In three weeks, the students are speaking English understandably and in eight months' time they are prepared to go forward to various universities or transact business.

These lads have come to America to become engineers of all sorts, and to study for other professions that will aid them in modernizing their country. Recent Allied engineering feats in Persia have been an eye-opener for the Iranians, and they wish to emulate them and cast off their isolationism.

* * *

But American education is expensive. It costs approximately $1,000 for each of their passages to America by a long circuitous route, and the rate of exchange is three to one, so that each Iranian student has to spend $15 to the American student's $5. Prices in their own country are prohibitive, they say. Shoes the boys have on cost $20 a pair, their suits $150 each. Gasoline flows freely in Iran, but there's a fly in the automobile ointment: A tire in Teheran today costs $1,000 American money, $3,000 Persian money, while new cars, if any, are listed at $30,000 for a '41 or '42 model.

The Iranian boys at American International College all come from Teheran, capital of Iran, where the Big Three conference took place, and they all saw President Roosevelt. They do not enjoy reading G. I. Joe's report to the nation on Iran because he does not see its lovelier spots. Of course there are miles of burning desert and other unpleasant aspects. But these boys know Iran, which has ever been considered the "Garden Country." They swim in the Caspian Sea, play the same games as Americans, and ski and skate in the winter. The region around Teheran is much like New England, they say.

They find America friendly, but are amazed to see American men of prominence driving their own cars, for all such families use chauffeurs in Teheran. They miss their lamb, their kabobs, and their Turkish coffee. Their social etiquette is impeccable.

* * *

They already know boogie-woogie but much prefer slower dances like the tango. They are all expert horsemen and each has had at least one year of military training. Most of the boys are Mohammedans, and say that Friday is their religious holiday instead of Sunday. They dress in modern fashion and their sisters, up to this war, wore clothes direct from Paris. As for the many-mile-long bazaars one reads about, they say the elite do not patronize them. Servants may go for them, but the people themselves trade in the stores.

As one Iranian A. I. C. student, Farhang Momtaz, son of Teheran's Minister of Education, says: "Our main trouble is that we have not been in contact with great countries as much as we should have. People in this part of the world don't even know where Iran is located. Certainly we are in need of help, but first of all we have to make Iran and the Iranians known; then we can tell our needs."

O. P. R.

Dishwashing Can Be Fun!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Take two small girls, a pan full of supper dishes, and a schoolteacher with ideas. Mix well together and presto! you have a table filled with clean, shining china before you can say "Dishwashing can be fun!"

It all began when my small seven-year-old niece and a little friend of hers paid me the compliment of having supper with me. They entertained themselves nicely until supper was ready, and the meal itself was highlighted by their happy comments. As we began to clear the table, however, small Barbara said with a great sigh, "Come on, Mary Ann. Let's dry the dishes!" But oh! what a tone of voice! And oh! what a facial expression!

"This will never do!" I thought. Having no children of my own, I of course have lovely ideas about how to bring them up, and one of my pet theories is that the right attitude toward work should be developed early in the child. Calling to the two youngsters as they entered the kitchen, I said, "Here is a dishtowel with Mary Ann's name on it, and here is one with Barbara's name on it!"

In spite of themselves, the children showed a faint flicker of interest, and each took her towel and began to examine it eagerly. "Oh, you can't see it! It's written on there in invisible ink. That's the first step of our game—to guess which corner the name is in! Next, we're going to play that the knives are the gentlemen, the forks are the ladies, the teaspoons are the children, the iced-tea spoons are the cousins, and the tablespoons are the aunts. They must be clean and shining because they are going to a party! They must be lined up for inspection and there will be a prize for the one whose family shines the brightest!"

Oh, how they worked! And what fun they had hunting up new names for the other dishes! Kitchen knives were cooks, plates were merchant boats, and tall glasses were smokestacks. We learned something about ships, too, as we talked about the number of smokestacks various ships had. Time passed quickly, and then I became the inspector and looked very solemn as two excited young ladies waited for the verdict. Never have my dishes been more spotlessly clean and shining. There they were—all neatly arranged—and beside them two eager little workers with faces just as shining. Yes! You've guessed it. Mary Ann received the prize for having the shiniest smoke stacks, and Barbara was rewarded with the prize for the shiniest ladies and gentlemen. Bright eyes were closed, while a cookie was popped into each rosy mouth.

Later as they were preparing to leave, Barbara said, "Sissie, do you know what I had most fun doing" Drying dishes! I wish you had some more we could dry!"

Will the writer of the above article kindly write the Education Editor. We have not your address.

Junior's Postwar Planning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The responsibilities of tomorrow's world must be taught today's children by methods too clear to be dodged or forgotten. This education is coming through varied school and community avenues, but thoughtful parents can accomplish a great deal of it at home if their approach is adroit and unobtrusive. Through encouraging the airing of juvenile ideas, the dinner table gathering can often yield much profit.

"If you could wave a wand and make something better in the world, what would it be?" Of course, young Eddie can't wave any wand, but his ideas on what he would change might be a startling proof to his father that Eddie actually thinks! "If you had a million dollars to spend in making people happier, how would you spend it?" Once again Eddie may reveal unsuspected depths of understanding and sympathy beneath his football sweater and loud talk and frowsy hair. These discussions will not, of course, revolutionize anything, but they may do much toward developing independent thinkers.

Prussian Wars for Domination Recalled in Weighing Future

Continued from Page 1

erroneous than to consider the years between 1918 and 1939 as years of peace. Now we are in the second military stage of this global war. Germany will again be defeated militarily, but already it is organizing the next and most horrible stage of its struggle for domination—the stage of biological extermination.

Speedy Resurgence

It expects to be treated with severity by the victorious allies, but it knows that civilized victors will not starve its population or exterminate it.

Its population of 80,000,000 in the center of Europe is healthy and vigorous. By deliberately propagating starvation, disease, and devastation in the occupied countries, Germany is tipping the biological scales in an infamous and criminal manner with the hopeful prospect of a speedy resurgence—when the great democracies have relapsed into their customary quiescence.

Almost without effort it may then attain physical supremacy over the small devitalized nations around it if democracy is not vigilant. And with the resources of Europe in its grasp, and new scientific inventions in its explosive quiver, the road to transoceanic conquest will lie wide open. South America is already aware of this.

I do not advocate a just peace. To get a just peace, the great powers ought to disarm the Germans and give rifles, machine guns and grenades to every Pole, Norwegian, Czech, Hollander, Yugoslav, and Greek and let them go through Germany thoroughly.

"Moderate Peace"

I advocate a moderate peace:

1. The complete disarmament of Germany.

2. The prohibition to Germans to operate air lines. The Dutch are qualified to operate these with efficiency over central Europe.

3. The dismantling of Germany's heavy and medium industries and the conversion of Germany as far as possible into an agricultural country. The theory that German industry is essential to the economy of Europe is absurd. This same industry could flourish in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Britain and America, where there will be empty factories and idle hands to operate it for the benefit of the world.

4. The abolition of international cartels, for these are favorable to German industrial supremacy.

5. The political division of Germany into separate states according to the Sumner Welles plan.

World Organization

6. The establishment of a world organization for security. This organization should use economic power as its most effective instrument—constructively and restrictively. Constructively to assure a fair distribution of the productive energies and the produce of the world. Restrictively to see that for 30 years the German people have enough to eat but are deprived of every luxury. Bread without butter. Society should punish a criminal nation no less than a criminal individual. Moreover, Society must protect itself: for the poison is active and the peril still real.

7. When Germany is convinced by a display of continued severity, resulting in hardship to its people, that the democracies are not soft, its spirit may be broken. It may ask for civil control in order to prove its willingness to co-operate with the Democratic World. Its good faith may be tested 15 years hence and the democratic re-education of Germany then attempted.

No plan for the aversion of the German menace can succeed unless the Great Powers are determined to remain united and to face their responsibility of securing the peace.

Greece looks primarily to America and Britain for the integration of its own shining democratic faith.

Arizona Pension-Plan Issue Stirs Up Large Election Vote

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 11—A Townsend pension plan, slightly more drastic than the form in which it was offered in three other states, helped Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York to make a considerably better showing in Arizona than Wendell L. Willkie made in 1940.

The pension scheme, commonly called "$60-at-60," gave Arizona a State issue, and brought out approximately 75 per cent of the 121,555 registered voters. That worked to the advantage of the Republican presidential nominee. Thousands of Dewey supporters, who otherwise would have stayed at home because there was no chance of swinging Arizona's four electoral votes for their man, went to the polls.

In midcampaign, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, Jerrie W. Lee, attempted to withdraw and stated that he would not serve if elected. His name, however, appeared on the ballot in all counties but Pima.

Roosevelt in Lead

All the polls showed that Roosevelt had about 58 per cent of Arizonians on his side. Governor Osborn had no opponent. The Republicans had not nominated a full State ticket and everyone knew that the nominees who were in the field did not stand a chance. The registration was overwhelmingly Democratic. All this pointed to anti-Roosevelt apathy.

But "$60-at-60" changed everything. Citizens of all parties and all walks of life were genuinely alarmed. They turned out to vote and the pension plan was snowed under.

Opposition to $60-at-60 carried down to defeat the only other proposition on the ballot. This was to raise the maximum old-age monthly benefit, to needy persons over 65, from $40 to $50 a month. It was defeated by a substantial majority. Consensus is that it would probably have carried but for the reaction against $60-at-60.

Insurance Plan

The constitutional amendment initiated by the Townsendites, and presented as an "insurance plan," provided for a minimum gross income tax of 3 per cent on every dollar changing hands in Arizona. Only churches, fraternities, and hospitals were exempted. If 3 per cent did not raise enough to pay $60 monthly to every person over 60, who could meet certain residential requirements, the Tax Commission was directed to raise the rate without limit. If the 3 per cent raised more than enough for $60, the excess was to be divided among the "annuitants" the following month.

No existing tax was to be repealed. It was calculated that to pay $60 to those qualified would cost $85,000,000 a year.

Opponents charged that the gross income tax would increase the cost of living 15 per cent, cause wholesale migration of labor, keep out industries, and wreck the State. Up to the very last, the Townsendites made so much noise that everyone thought they had a good chance to win.

Peace Prayer

Continued from Page 1

the line, man to man, at first in an unbelieving undertone, and then—when somebody said it was official—the undertone developed into a yell:

"Armistice! Armistice!"

"We just stopped marching then and there," recalled Staff Sergeant Paul N. Hill of Norton, Kan., back now where 26 years ago he was a young mortar man.

Now a mess sergeant of Company E, same regiment, same division, he stood at almost the same spot as in 1918—and he is just one of the many for whom some [illegible] itself.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

James Bridie's New Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is no doubt about the popularity of James Bridie's new play, "It Depends What You Mean," at the Westminster. It has Angela Baddeley, Alastair Sim, and Wilfred Hyde White in the chief parts, and Margaret Barton as an earnest little "A. T." who insists that the Brains Trust answer her question as to whether marriage is good or bad. Mr. Sim, who takes the rôle of a padre of troops camped locally, also directed.

The Brains Trust to which Pvt. Jessie Killigrew, A. T. S., puts her plea is a delightful parody on BBC's Brains Trust, radiocast weekly. The comedy concerns the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Prout to explain how their originally happy marriage became an affair of constant bickering, with triangle complication.

With all this good fare, it is unfortunate that so much profanity has been introduced, and that some questionable remarks are made.

Oliver Johnston, as Professor James Mutch, surely bears a caricatured resemblance to Professor Joad, while one can trace other radiocasters in Joe Byres, Scottish Member of Parliament; Viscountless Dodd, and Dr. Macadam.

From an author who is now fighting in Holland comes a war play to London's stage. It incorporates his understanding of the comradeship, humor, and turning towards spiritual things of men holding on to an almost untenable position when food is exhausted and ammunition low.

This is Paul Anthony's "Happy Few," at the Cambridge Theater. It concerns a few men holding an enemy-surrounded outpost at El Alamein, in the last few days before the big push there began. A stretcher-bearer who crawls towards the strong point, after being wounded in the hands, is the mysterious character around whom the action revolves. A "supernatural" status is hinted at near the beginning, but this status is not consistently maintained. Everett, played by Anthony Hawtrey, appears sometimes merely human, sometimes not. Only during the last scene of the play does his essential difference from his companions become clear. His padre-rôle of cheering and heartening the other men, and even hastening the healing of one of them, is also somewhat vague. It is indicated by their gratitude rather than by action.

The all-male cast attains a high level of acting, but one wishes that the lines were more pungent and dramatic. The atmosphere is unreal, although some incidents arouse natural sympathy from the audience, and there are some delightful Irishisms from Pte. Hogan (Tony Quinn).

The theme of the stretcher-bearer invites comparison with Jerome K. Jerome's lodger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," but comparison suggests that Mr. Anthony needs more writing experience to be fully successful.

Charles L. Hanson, Jr.

A Morris Dance by Members of the English Country Dance Society

A Trial Package of Folk Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

There is a play element in folk dance, a rhythmic phrasing of the hop, skip and jump, maybe a slide and a galop, too, that is sheer, happy-hearted fun. It is not theatrical, but recreational. It is not for a public, it is for people—people of all ages.

I have here, ladies and gentlemen, a small sample to show you, with my foot in the door, for I am going to try to sell you a slice of participation in folk dancing. Not watching, mind you, not audience participation, but actual participation.

As a watcher (no excuse) in the balcony overlooking the big gymnasium of the Boston Y. W. C. A. one recent Saturday night, this is what I saw. Well, first there was the related craft exhibit (it was a four-program fall folk festival), with examples and partial demonstrations of basketry, weaving, pottery, stained glass, stitchery, spinning and so on—all American derivatives of old-world crafts as practiced today in New England.

* * *

Ralph Page, champion New England caller, conducted the exercises through a microphone, and clustered near the piano were two veteran fiddlers from western Massachusetts, a stout great-grandmother from Maine and other folk singers.

We began with the national anthem, Americans all, standing at attention, singing, most of us. Then an American Indian princess in native costume sang a song of her race in strange intervals and minor key.

The order of performances was not otherwise chronologically arranged, but next came the English country dances, the men in white, the women in short blue, red-bordered dresses, and the men's sword dance was as spectacular as anything English could allow itself to be.

What this neophyte in these matters particularly noticed was a stitchery of small, bouncy steps, neat and precise, a weaving of larger design in the group movements. Just as later, in the variegated costumes shown by an International Group, one could see the primary colors of stained glass, and in other dances spinning, as of the potter's wheel.

There were other ingredients of America's making. A group of young Italian girls, flowers and ribbons in their dark hair, tambourines in their hands, danced gaily the sunniness of a pre-war (and pre-Fascist) Italy. Their steps were somewhat freer than the English, livelier, but softer, and not so intricate in the group patterns.

* * *

A quartet—two boys in short white skirts something like ballet tutus, their legs wrapped in black and gold leggings, red fezzes on their heads, and two girls in solemn long black robes—arms entwined, circled a smallish space in a slow ceremonial of shifting rhythms in the feet, no stamping, no violence, all very quiet and subdued. It is to the Northern countries one must look for vigor.

It came in the Scottish dances, by a group of young Caledonians in Highland costume (all girls it appeared), led by an imposing bagpipe player. In their plaid kilts and bare knees, they picked deftly at the floor in taut, sharp strokes, a little like the ballet piqué but not so delicate, very active manipulation of the feet and legs. So far, no high kicks, arms not very active.

Meanwhile the dance numbers were interspersed with musical interludes—a fiddling duet (there were dulcimers, virginals and recorders on other programs), early American ballads by the Maine great-grandmother, sea chanteys by a little man who rolled to the microphone just as if he were traversing the deck of a ship, like the sailor he had always been, lumber-jack songs by a Vermont woodsman, Estonian songs in native dress. Like the dance music, it was simple, tuneful, strongly rhythmic, and often repetitive.

Except for the Estonian, which had a touch of art song about it, this was lusty, untutored singing, as great-grandmother would sing at home, as the man of the sea and the man of the woods would sing at their tasks. And even though the sounds were not always mellifluous, one marveled at the mechanism we have within us that can bring forth our voices in a tune, as one marvels at the mechanism of the human body, so naturally endowed with the ability to move in rhythm.

And once again it was impressed upon us that it is not the larynx that sings, not the muscles that dance, but the spirit of man directing and controlling these instruments for the expression of his feelings.

With the Russian dances came the vigorous acrobatics—hands and feet meeting in mid-air, the amazing squatting dances, legs flung out in all directions, the Hopak with its percussive heel stamp. Somewhere there was a Polish Cracovienne, with stamping, too, of somewhat different dynamics. For other programs were scheduled Chinese, French, Irish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Czechoslovakian, Swedish music, songs and dances, and Negro spirituals, but of these I cannot faithfully report.

* * *

One might say that all this is now American dancing, for it is tradition brought to America and perpetuated here. It is the cultural heritage of all the races of earth who make America what it is—a land of people, for people, a land of plain folk in large measure.

It was all summed up in the American square dances, by a New Hampshire group in modern American clothes—simple, tasteful dresses for the women, dark sack suits for the men. And here what did we see but tidbits of all the other folk dances—the circle, the longways, the grand right and left, the do-si-do (back to back, arms akimbo or folded across the chest), the stamp, not Polish, not Russian, not Western cowboy, but straight New England (more emphasis on toe than heel), yet having something in common with all of these.

The best part of the show came after the formal program, when Mr. Page took over the microphone, and audience and performers shared a Saturday night barn dance, all hands around. He began with "Soldier's Joy," a progressive, getting-acquainted dance, which takes each pair around the floor and mingles them with the others.

We left (I had a folk dance expert with me) a whirling, skipping, sliding, stamping mass of people, white heads and iron gray among the youthful fair and dark, moving in ordered rhythms, the fiddlers fiddling, the piano jingling, the caller half singing out the calls.

The dancing was linked to the crafts, the singing to the dance rhythms, the nationality dances were connected by numerous little resemblances, and all was knit together in a warm and vital unity.

Of such a slice of healthy Americana—purchasable almost anywhere in the United States—who'll buy, who'll buy?

Jeanette MacDonald as Juliet

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Of the Chicago Opera Company's weekly activity—mostly given up to repetitions of works already produced—the most notable event was the representation of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" (Nov. 4). The opera had not been heard in Chicago for a number of seasons, but the principal attraction for the public appeared to be less intrinsic beauty of the opera itself than the first appearance in a serious dramatic composition of Miss Jeanette MacDonald.

That artist, having won considerable success in the fields of musical comedy and motion pictures, disclosed her intention of seeking higher artistic altitudes by giving her annual recital here last season. Opera, of course, was another matter, and a sold-out house at the performance of "Romeo et Juliette" made it apparent that there was general curiosity to discover what Miss MacDonald would make of it.

It must truthfully be said that the new Juliet's vocal equipment scarcely warrants her in believing that the path once trod by Patti, Melba, Nordica and others of their kind is hers to tread again. Miss MacDonald's voice is small, and small, too, is the amount of color which she was able to extract from it.

This slender tone and a certain girlish demeanor made the singer's Juliet credible enough; moreover, she had cultivated considerable vocal flexibility, so that the waltz song, "Je veux vivre," of the opening act was accomplished with no little brilliance. Whether by nature or design, Miss MacDonald put no emotional expression into the succeeding scenes, which, she may have believed, would be unsuitable to the youthful maiden which Shakespeare had declared her to be. That may have been the basis of the singer's characterization, but it was unfortunate for Gounod's ecstatic music.

The opera company had been hard put to it to discover a Romeo, but finally settled upon Capt. Michael Bartlett, of the Marines—a tenor who had sung with the organization a number of seasons ago and who now, on inactive service, was able to take up his professional work once more. This singer was not ideally fitted for a role which calls for a warm and lyrical production. Capt. Bartlett disclosed a vocal method which, by reason of its inability to project a sustained and tender line, made his interpretation of Romeo ineffective and unconvincing in the love scenes. On the other hand, he accomplished some arresting moments in the street duels of the second act.

At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 2) Mr. Defauw devoted his program to Beethoven, whose first two symphonies and Violin Concerto—performed as to its solo part by Yehudi Menuhin—were given interpretation. Conductor and orchestra brought about beautiful readings of the symphonies, immaculate in the matter of technical finish and distinction of phrasing.

Mr. Menuhin gave a curious performance of the concerto, which was small as to tone and without the breadth and nobility of style which the music demanded.

Pennsylvania Academy Annual

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

To insure a geographical spread of exhibitors, and to extend its coverage to artists better known in their own localities than in major eastern salons, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts inaugurated this year a new method of invitation for its forty-second annual exhibition of water colors and prints.

The Academy requested from each of some 30 previous exhibitors scattered throughout the country two names of water colorists not heretofore represented in its fall annual. These exhibitors, marked "guest artists" and sponsored by the painter suggesting the name, help to give the show a liveliness and awareness that lifts it from the personal rut into which it had been falling.

You find, for instance, that there are lively water colorists and print makers in the New Orleans sector, a locale too little worked for art gold; others in Oklahoma, around Indianapolis, and newcomers even from California and New England.

The annual, backed by both the Philadelphia Water Color Club and Academy, is thus given a national flavor especially gratifying in these days when difficulties of transportation render the jury system temporarily obsolete.

* * *

To clinch the conviction of contemporary thinking and activity, one entire gallery has been devoted to the work of Capt. George Harding of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, just returned from 20 consecutive months of sketching in five American landings in the Solomons. He has brought back hundreds of sketch documents that give both the activity of war and the color impact of the locale, from butterflies on vivid tropical flowers to men unloading an LST boat in the red glare of Japanese bomb fire.

Ogden M. Pleissner contributes water colors from the Aleutians and coastal Alaska which, in contrast to the Harding material, offer the set rather than the action. Page Cary gives glimpses of life on the woman's war front, "Mess-Car Lull" and "Troop Sleeper." Lyle Justis sketches crowds and types at the Stage Door Canteen. John Taylor Arms brings accuracy of design to prints of destroyers in harbor, and Technical Sgt. Albert Gold sketches the grays, blues and lavenders of old Wales and modern soldiers.

The twistings and turnings of contemporary life find in work by Reuben Kadish, Dimitri Petrov and Azio Martinelli combined abstract and surrealistic design outlets. The Kadish compositions take the present holocaust and draw from it such disturbingly effective designs as "The Four Horsemen" and "Hostages."

* * *

somewhat influenced by his co-worker Martinelli, creates in a network of lines surrealistic creatures with knotted muscles who struggle in conflict or in play. His emphasis, in spite of his technique, is more sculptural and less lineal than Martinelli's "Composition" and "Forms."

In Hilde B. Kayne's "Aftermath" there is also feeling for world strife, interpreted as epic tragedy, and there is conflict in Jon Corbino's struggling nudes.

But the art mind is buoyant, and a majority of exhibitors find material in a brighter world. Dan Lutz creates an active composition of nudes under trees, the flicker of bodies repeated in the flicker of trunks and limbs, with more than a touch, perhaps, of Cézanne. Yet the color and the spirit are the painter's own. In "Day Dream" he goes modern-classic again, producing a contemporary version of the Cupid and Psyche theme.

In the West men's minds turn to great open spaces, horses, and mountains. In fact the horse is almost a common denominator for compositions by Millard Sheets, Phil Paradise and Phil Dike.

Comedy of manners is not lacking. John McCrady and Caroline Durieux scan the local Louisiana scene for such bits as "Lean Year"; "Steamboat Around the Bend," "Exit," and "Loneliness." Aronzo Gasparo in "Mona Lisa in Beauty Parlor" creates a gay color pattern from a dusky damsel clad in the usual white sheet, and losing her hairpins to a vivid magnet held at the side.

Water colors by Lawrence Kupferman have a free plastic quality suggestive of Dufy, but tackling such American subject matter as the "East River" seen through a bridge, arch and an old Victorian New England mansion under spreading trees. Entirely different in technique, these watercolors, nevertheless, share with the Gasparo a sense of freedom and gaiety.

Color, again, dominates the pattern of farm lanes and "Sunset" by William S. Schwartz, in vivid impact at an opposite pole from the tonal delicacy of whites and pastel effects that Clinton King induces from eggs, a farm, flowering trees, a bridal veil. Exquisite, also, with feminine delicacy of the boudoir is Hobson Pittman's "Mixed Bouquet No. 1" awarded the Dawson Memorial medal for the best flower piece in the annual.

* * *

"Brethren" by Lewis Daniel wins the $200 Philadelphia Water Color Prize. A variation of the Crucifixion theme, it ranks with the conflict art that has grown out of war and social change.

"The Corner House" by Walter Emerson Baum, accorded the Dana Water Color Medal, is a deft interpretation of a small Pennsylvania German town.

Honors for prints go to Adolf Dehn (the Eyre medal for the best print irrespective of medium) for his sensitively handled "Lake Tarryall, Colorado," and to Fritz Eichenberg (the Pennell Memorial Medal for achievement in illustration or the graphic arts) for his wood engraving, "Lunatic Symphony," a sardonic composition of Russian flavor.

Shown simultaneously with the water color annual is the forty-third annual exhibition by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. From the evidence of the past few years miniatures are struggling not to be miniatures in the traditional sense of the medium. Landscape and still-life continue popular, the Society's Medal of Honor going to a combination of the two, "Autumn" by Ann Taube Goodman of Bethlehem, Pa., a still-life-by-window in little that has zip of brush stroke and color zest. The D. J. McCarthy prize of $100, on the other hand, singles out a portrait, "Mrs. O'Connell" by Betsy Flagg Melcher of New York City. More unusual are two little landscapes with figures by Jack Grue of Memphis, Tenn., using people and buildings of his own locale.

Soloists With Orchestra

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Soloists with the orchestras have provided most of the small talk at New York's symphony concerts. This was true even of the appearance of young William Kapell with the visiting Philadelphians. His task was to perform not a concerto, but Rachmaninov's brilliantly integrated Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini, in which the pianist must labor heroically to hold his own with the symphonic ensemble.

We may never hear this work played again with the tonal power and dominance that were Rachmaninov's, and the memory of his assured mastery and his easy way of matching the sonorities of the weightiest climaxes of the orchestral choirs is always a burden upon the pianist who essays this music; but Mr. Kapell's performance had the quality of enthusiasm, as well as the technical adequacy, to make it interesting and vital, and this is too important and absorbing a composition to put away for the time when—if ever—we have a second Rachmaninov to present its virtuoso variations. The Philadelphia Orchestra, needless to say, played under Eugene Ormandy with a splendor of tone and a perfection of detail to make this a sumptuous experience.

Still younger than Mr. Kapell—only 16, if our information is correct—is Leon Fleischer, who has appeared twice at concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, playing the Brahms Concerto No. 1, under the guest leadership of Pierre Monteux. He comes from California and he, too, has memories of Rachmaninov. It is related that as a boy of 11 in San Francisco he waited backstage to see the taciturn Russian after a concert and that the boy's idol looked at him in a weary but kindly way and told him not to be a pianist. "It is a very, very bad business," the solemn Sergei said.

But Leon Fleischer has persisted and his performance of the Brahms First at these concerts has amply justified his refusal to be discouraged by the great man's advice. It was presented with a virtuosity altogether unusual, even in this day when many pianists have a more than ample technical equipment. Power and brilliancy were asserted easily, and delicate effects came as readily within the young artist's gamut. His tone was exceptionally sonorous and all was clear and clean. Of course, the deeper reflective moods of Brahms were only suggested, but there was unquestioned feeling in the youth's performance. No one can say what maturity will do for him as an interpreter, but his ready mastery of this concerto indicates that he should go far.

Other pianists who have lifted concertos to the high point of the programs on which they have appeared have been Robert Casadésus and Artur Rubinstein, whose keyboard excellences scarcely need to be enumerated to the public that hears them regularly as among the chosen artists of our time. Their recent appearances have exploited, unintentionally no doubt, the tonality of C minor, which happens to be the key of the Mozart concerto that is Köchel No. 491, played by Mr. Casadésus; the Saint-Saëns Concerto No. 4, also by Mr. Casadésus; and the Beethoven No. 3, which was the medium of Mr. Rubinstein.

With Mr. Casadésus, there was reason to admire the intimacy, the precision and the poetry of his performances, given with Artur Rodzinski and the Philharmonic-Symphony; though some felt—or imagined—a faint French perfume clinging to his Mozart. Mr. Rubinstein was to undertake an altogether admirable all-Chopin recital in Carnegie Hall less than three hours later, but his performance of the Beethoven with Artur Toscanini and the NBC Symphony was as devoted and as polished as if it were his one supreme and exhaustive achievement of that particular Sunday.

Civil Air Parley Paves Way For Key Traffic Agreement

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Sudden and dramatic agreement here yesterday on the establishment of an interim council to govern world air traffic after hostilities cease, selected on the basis of juridical equality of nations, is believed to be in effect a diplomatic victory for the United States.

The action, which on the surface appeared to be only a conciliation of differences between the United States on one hand and the Latin-American nations on the other, over national representation on this council, is seen by close observers to predetermine in some large measure disposal of a main issue of the conference—whether the international body should have strong powers, as proposed by the British, or only technical and consultative functions, as urged by the Americans. It paves the way for settlement of an even more fundamental question—division of traffic.

The reasoning suggested here, and it hits the crux of the whole problem before this international civil aviation conference, is that a central authority constituted on a wide-open democratic basis might be distasteful to the British because of the danger of distributing voting power among smaller nations with contrary interests in this important economic field. In other words, it is held, the British favor a strong central authority if it can be controlled by the major powers, a situation in which it would have at least an advantage equal to that of the United States.

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Division of Control

The plan now agreed to would leave the way open to division of control, with smaller nations, particularly those of Latin America, swinging the balance of power in the direction of the United States.

That the British representatives did not oppose the plan, which was informally agreed to in a joint meeting of two subcommittees, including representatives of all nations in the conference, presaging almost certain formal approval by later plenary session, is attributed by some to Britain's hope that it might muster among the other smaller nations, including its own family, enough power to bring things into balance.

One source from the inside suggested, however, that the British have resigned themselves to a compromise in this direction, accepting a central authority with limited powers, perhaps on the basis of an understanding in some other direction, such as the basis for determining flight frequencies.

The method of dividing up the air business among the nations, especially as it applies to the United States and Britain, remains in the eyes of many the real basic issue here. This new plan is seen to be patterned closely after the International Labor Office system.

Russia came abruptly into the picture again in connection with this new proposal when the United States representative suggested that this interim council have 16 instead of 15 seats, in order that one might be saved for Russia in case that nation, which refused to attend the conference, should later accept the finding and decide to play. There was no objection to this proposal.

Whether or not this development swings the diplomatic battle over in favor of the United States championship of bilateral agreements with a minimum of central control, it does crystallize a solid Western Hemisphere line-up on this principle against a not too unified British family on the strong-authority side.

The American draft convention proposed an assembly with one representative and one vote from each contracting state, which assembly would establish an executive council arbitrarily composed of two members from the British Commonwealth of Nations, two from the United States, two from Russia, one each from Brazil, China, and France, three from other nations not represented in continental Europe, two from the Western Hemisphere, and one from Asia-Africa.

This was to be set up for a permanent body, to have only technical and consultative powers. The United States apparently had hoped to arrange for interim operations without any such central authority. Its agreement to this interim council is then a compromise to that extent, but one offered obviously because it is expected that as a result of the new agreement, the British will not insist on giving this council such wide powers as they had originally wanted.

Latin-American Plan

The 19 Latin-American nations—all in this area except Argentina—immediately on presentation of the American plan uttered strong protests on the grounds that it did not provide for juridical equality of nations. They, in the name of Mexico and Cuba, then offered their alternative proposal, which was unanimously agreed to in the joint subcommittee session.

Under this plan, the assembly would be made up as in the American proposal except that they offer the suggestion that this conference, as it stands here now, constitute itself as that assembly, with each nation having the vote. They then propose that the council would be elected by the assembly, which would endeavor to give adequate representation therein to those countries that have attained largest development in the field of international civil aviation, and to the various existing regional areas.

As another safeguard, and as a means of retaining powers in the hands of the democratically constituted assembly, the plan provides that "the assembly may delegate to the interim council all the powers and authority that may be considered necessary or advisable for the discharge of its duties." It provides further that such delegations of authority may be revoked at any time by the assembly.

Permanent Council Urged

Looking to the ultimate establishment of a permanent body, the Latin-American proposal takes further into consideration this need for equal representation, and its significance in regard to the effect of this policy on its potential powers—by suggesting, for later consideration, such a permanent body with a council of 15 members, eight of them elected by the assembly from among "major nations." The other seven chosen from those other nations not otherwise represented. Such a plan is seen to be patterned closely after the International Labor Office system.

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N. Y. Legislative Investigators Find 'Lot of Things Just Not So'

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11—[illegible] Joint Legislative Committee [illegible] ed by Senator Floyd Anderson (R) of Binghamton, now investigating legislative matters and procedures, has unearthed sufficient information for its chairman to declare that "a lot of the things said about senators, assemblymen and personnel are just not so." The Committee has been at work for several months, doing its task quietly and with little fanfare.

[illegible] Senator Anderson said, about the [illegible] salaries paid to legislative employees, whereas, actually, the wage scale falls well within the limit set by the War Labor Board for the Albany area."

The Committee is to file its report early in the session beginning in January and it will make recommendations. Data thus far compiled indicate that the oft-repeated charge that one third of the time of the two houses is consumed by roll-calls isn't true. Senator Anderson explored another theory that the best way to get a bill through the Legislature was to wait until near the close of the session.

Some Economies Likely

While it is the belief that some economies will be effected, Senator Anderson made it plain that this will not be done at the sacrifice of efficient handling and study of legislation or its prompt and considered disposition.

Regarding the "fabulous" salaries paid to legislators for their work, Senator Anderson stressed that for the $2,500 a year salary the legislators receive, they do a great deal more for their money than the general public realizes. There is a large volume of committee work for the legislators; he is always easy prey to those who wish to sell tickets for some benefit or other purpose; his own constituency often sends him a big block of tickets, and if he returns them minus the amount on the backs of the postboards, he loses face with those living [illegible] recently to make speeches [illegible] various organizations, and he also must consult with the leaders of his party and work on various [illegible] or committees that continue after the session closes.

Drain on Compensation

"During the session Albany becomes the center for [illegible] tion to play host; expect the legislator to pay his [illegible] Expense Account [illegible] trips. In many instances, this [illegible] expenses [illegible] into the [illegible] of the compensation paid him as a legislator. It one is a leader, particularly of the majority party, the drain on his time and pocketbook is even greater.

Approximately 4,000 bills are presented to the Legislature each year, and in the past few years there has been a log-jam at the end. Bills that have been in the hands of the two houses since only in the session are trotted out for debate and passage. The final day is a most trying one for the lawmakers and for the employees. The committee, however, has been looking into this phase of the procedure and some recommendations to remedy the difficulty are expected to emerge.

The 1945 Senate will consist of 56 members, instead of 51 as before the new Reapportionment Act was passed and which becomes effective with the first of the coming year. The 51 seats were evenly distributed in the Senate Chamber, but "with the necessity of finding five additional desks, Senate Clerk William S. King is having his own problem.

The chamber has been refurbished, and for the first time since the beginning of World War II, the members will have an opportunity of viewing the beautiful stained-glass windows that were blacked out.

Vinson Slated for Dual Post; Congress Reassembles Nov. 14

Continued from Page 1

of Director of Retraining and Reemployment under the reconversion legislation.

Congress reconvenes next Tuesday. It must give quick action to the bill to extend the War Powers Act of President Roosevelt, the bill to extend the statute of limitations on the trial of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short on Pearl Harbor charges, and also the Vandenberg proposal to freeze the social security tax for another year's interval.

Reports from the Army and Navy Boards of Inquiry on Pearl Harbor have been sent to the War and Navy Secretaries and referred from there to Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. George C. Marshall. Both defendants urge speedy trial. Opposition rests in part on reluctance to bring important witnesses from [illegible] during

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Sports News

Boston Bruins Face Rangers In New York Tomorrow Eve

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After drilling strenuously this week at the Arena, the Boston Bruins will entrain for New York tomorrow morning for their final road game against New York Rangers tomorrow night before opening their home season at Boston Garden next Tuesday night against Chicago Black Hawks.

Manager Art Ross has been driving his charges hard in daily sessions, harder in fact than he has ever driven them in Boston, except for the year they did all their preseason training at the Garden. Chief among his problems, outside of whipping the players into shape, has been the formation of a third line.

Two Lines Set

The Cain-Cowley-Jennings line and the Typhoon Line of Smith, Mario, and Cupulo appear set for the game with Rangers, but the third wave must be picked from five players. Art Jackson, veteran Bruin, seems likely as center, with Ross having to choose from among Gino Rozzini, Armand Gaudreault, Norm Calladine, and Paul Gladu for his wings.

Four veteran Bruins—Dit Clapper, Jake Shewchuk, Jack Crawford, and Pat Egan—will be at defense, with newcomer Harvey Bennett in goal. Shewchuk is back with the Bruins after missing last year because of service with the Canadian Army.

In facing the Rangers the Bruins will be meeting a team that has gone 25 straight games without winning, including 21 yast year and four this season. Rangers to date in this campaign have fallen before Toronto, Chicago, Detroit, and Toronto again. Bruins figure to make it No. 26 for the Blue Shirts, thus coming back to Boston with the acceptable record of two victories in five road games.

Watson Back

Rangers have Phil Watson back, after loaning him to Montreal Canadiens last winter, and are using him as center for Hank Goldup and Walter Atanas. Ab De Marco, former Bruin, is the pivot man for Grant Warwick and Joe Schack. And Fred Thurier is centering for Fritz Hunt and Kilby Macdonald. Atanas, Schack, Thurier, and Hunt are new forwards this season.

Bob Dill and Ott Heller form the starting defense, with Bucko McDonald in reserve. Ken McAuley, who has probably had pretty rough treatment for a goalie since he joined Rangers at the start of last season, will still be trying to keep Boston pucks out of the New York net.

Olympics Away

Meanwhile the Boston Olympics are still playing away from home. They have three more games on the road, including tomorrow night's contest with Eddie Shore's Baltimore club, before returning to Boston for their home opener next Saturday evening. Washington Lions will furnish the opposition, and the two teams will play a second game Sunday night.

The Olympics caught fire in their first two league games, beating New York and Philadelphia by identical 11-2 scores. They may find much sterner opposition in Baltimore this evening and in Washington next Tuesday. On Wednesday they return to Baltimore for another game with the Blades.

Art Ross announced today that Marcel Fillion has been dropped back to the Olympics for more game work. He will join the Pics in Baltimore tomorrow night.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	5	0	0	10	30	12
Montreal	4	1	0	8	19	12
Detroit	2	2	0	4	21	10
Chicago	1	3	0	2	18	29
Boston	1	3	0	2	11	26
New York	0	4	0	0	10	26

Army-Notre Dame Contest Heads College Grid Card

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—It's "now or never" for Army today. The unbeaten and untied Cadets, ranked as the number one team in the country, battle Notre Dame before a sellout crowd of 75,000 at the Yankee Stadium.

The Cadets haven't scored a touchdown on the Irish since 1938 and haven't beaten the South Benders since 1931. Army men feel that if this year's eleven, with its wealth of hard-running backs, can't trounce the Irish "we never will."

Michigan Busy

Although the game ranks as tops throughout the nation, it is not the only outstanding struggle. At Ann Arbor, Mich., Illinois and Michigan come to grips in a game that promises many thrills.

The Wolverines, beaten only by Indiana, have regained national interest during the last two weeks by walloping Purdue and Pennsylvania with an attack of reverses, spinners, line bucks and end runs so cleverly put into action that many spectators didn't know at first who had the ball. If the Ann Arbor lads get by Illinois, a team that nearly defeated Notre Dame, the coming Ohio State-Michigan encounter would shape up as one of the best of the season.

Duke aims to topple Wake Forest from the unbeaten, untied ranks in another topflight struggle. The Blue Devils surprised Georgia Tech last week and are favored to repeat the trick against the Deacons, who have been dreaming about a bowl invitation.

Other Games

By sections these are some of the other foremost engagements of the day:

East—Navy-Cornell; Penn State-Temple; Columbia-Pennsylvania; Dartmouth-Coast Guard Academy; Yale-Brown; Holy Cross-Colgate; Princeton-Muhlenberg; Harvard-Melville PT Boat Night Raiders.

Midwest — Indiana-Minnesota; Pitt-Ohio State; Great Lakes-Third Air Force; Purdue-Northwestern; Iowa Seahawks-Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval.

South — Georgia Navy-North Carolina Preflight; Bainbridge-Cherry Point Marines; Florida-Georgia; Fort Pierce (Fla.)-Waycross (Ga.) Army Air.

Southwest — Rice-Arkansas; Randolph Field-Maxwell Field; Texas-Oklahoma Aggies; Texas Aggies-Southern Methodist.

Big Six — Oklahoma-Missouri; Kansas State-Kansas; Nebraska-Iowa State.

Southeast — Mississippi State-Auburn; Tulane-Georgia Tech; Mississippi-Alabama; Sewanee-Vanderbilt. (Note: Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana State are idle.)

Pacific Coast — UCLA-California; Fourth Air Force-Washington.

Boston Yanks vs. Strong Chicago Bears Tomorrow

Herb Kopf introduces his much-discussed "Q-T" offense and his Boston Yanks to the Western Division of the National Football League in Chicago tomorrow afternoon against the powerful Bears.

The Yanks, newcomers to the league this year, have found the going rocky to date, but have not been pushed around by anybody, and even though the Bears are top-sided favorites to capture this affair and remain in the title running, the Boston outfit concedes nothing.

Handicapped the last three weeks by injuries to key men, the Hub squad will be in top condition for the first time since they gave the Washington Redskins a scare a month ago. In that game, Herb Kopf uncovered a sparkplug in Scotty Gudmundson, a handsome blond youngster who weighs only 175 pounds but who can do everything.

His running, passing and kicking had the Redskins confused most of the way and his leadership gave the Yanks a terrific lift. Herb Kopf saw that he had a "natural" in Scotty and revised much of his attack around his new-found star.

Lions Score First Eastern League Win

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The remodeled Washington Lions scored their first victory last night in the Eastern Hockey League, defeating the Philadelphia Falcons, 7 to 5, in a rough, free-scoring match.

After the score had see-sawed up to five-all, Allan Percival and Heck Phillips netted the puck for decisive Washington points well along in the final period.

Washington, tied by New York and defeated by Baltimore, presented an aggressive new offensive line. Seventeen penalties were called, and Albert Smith, Washington, and Bob Stanton, Philadelphia, were boxed for fighting.

Pioneer Meets

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 11 (AP) — Pioneer League directors meet here tomorrow to decide whether to resume play in the class C baseball circuit next season. The league suspended two years ago.

President J. P. Halliwell said he believed that if the war in Europe is ended by next spring, adequate manpower will be available.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

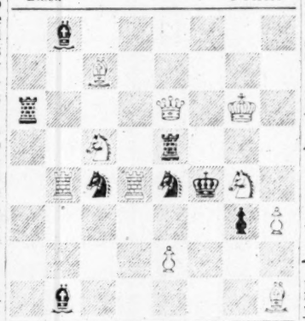
November 11, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2723

By Newman Guttman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

1b6/2B5/r3Q1K1/2Kt1r3/1RktRktkK1/-6pP/4P3/1b5B

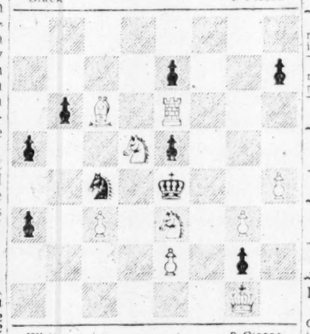
White to play and mate in two.

(Especially contributed to the Composing Tourney, and dedicated to Edgar W. Allen on his 60th birthday.)

Problem No. 2724

By G. Heathcote

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

8/4p2p/1pB1R3/p2Ktp3/2k1k2P/-p1P1K1P1/4Pip1/6K1

White to play and mate in three.

(First Prize, American Chess Bulletin, 1907.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2721. P-Q7 threatens

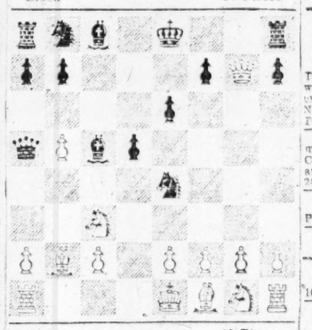
No. 2722. 1. Q-K3 ... 2. Q-B4

1. ... P-B8(Kt)
2. QxBP ... 1. ... P-K8(Kt)
2. Kt-B5 ... 1 ... P-Kt8(Kt)
2. BxP

End-Game No. 724. White mates: 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 R-R3ch, K-Kt; 3 Kt-B5ch, K-R; 4 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt; 5 R-R8ch, KtxR, 6 Kt-R6 mate.

End-Game No. 725

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 15 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Fleissig vs. Schlechter, Vienna, 1893. Here are the introductory moves: 1 P-QKt4, P-K3; 2 B-Kt2, Kt-KB3; 3 P-QR3, P-B4; 4 P-Kt5, P-Q4; 5 P-Q4, Q-R4ch; 6 Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 7 Q-Q3, PxP, 8 QxP, B-B4; 9 QxKtP.)

Federation Progress

The 12th Monthly Letter of George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, reports 549 new members during the past quarter, with special commendation to Herman Steiner of California for his help in obtaining California's 326 members, nearly one-third of the total membership of 1,708.

Federation memberships received after Oct. 1 will be credited until the end of 1945 and will be entitled to receive the new yearbook, which will come out the early part of next year. This yearbook, if it follows its predecessors, will be worth the dollar membership fee. But all of the dollar won't go into the book: some of it will go to help interested groups form chess clubs, and similar promotional activities. If only a small fraction of those who play chess and enjoy reading about chess belonged, the federation would be able to do much more, could sponsor sectional championships, prizes for which could be expenses to national events.

Jackson Wins Championship

Edward S. Jackson, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., won the third annual amateur championship of the United States Chess Federation, concluded Election Day in New York. Runner-up was G. Gustafson of New York.

Keres Game

Games from European tournaments, which have, of course, been few and comparatively weak during the war years, are slow in reaching this side of the Atlantic. The game below was played in the Madrid tournament of last year, which Keres won without difficulty. Two German masters and Keres gave a slight international flavor to a Spanish tournament.

King's Fianchetto Defense

Keres White	Ingelmo Black	Keres White	Ingelmo Black
1 P-K4	P-KKt3	21 PxP	PxP
2 P-Q4	B-Kt2	22 Q-B2	KR-B
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23 Q-R7	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	24 Q-B8ch	Kt-Kt
5 B-KKt5	Kt-B3	25 KR-Q	BxP
6 P-KR3	B-Q2	26 R-QKt5	R-QB
7 P-K5	PxP	27 RxB	B-Q3(a)
8 PxP	Kt-KK1	28 R(Q)xB	RxR
9 B-QB4	P-KR3	29 RxR	Q-Kt3
10 B-B4	P-B3	30 B-B4	Q-Kt8ch
11 Q-K2	P-KKt4	31 R-Q	Q-K6ch
12 B-R2	Q-K2	32 K-Kt	P-B3
13 CastlesQR	CastlesQR	33 R-Q3	Q-B7
14 KR-K	Q-B4	34 K-R2	P-KB4
15 R-Q1	KKt-K2	35 R-Q6	Q-B4
16 P-R3	Q-R4	36 RxKP	K-B2
17 Kt-Q2	P-R3	37 P-QKt4	QxKt
18 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	38 R-K7ch	K-Q3
19 P-B4	Kt-R4	39 QxKtP	K-Q4
20 KtxKt	QxKt	40 B-Kt3ch	K-Q5
21 P-Q5	QR-K	41 Q-K16ch	Resigns

(a) In the Divan News, Mugridge points out Turover's suggestion, 27 ... P-B7; 28 QxR, P-B8(Q); 29 RxQ, QxRch, which wins.

Mugridge Victory

Donald H. Mugridge shared with Martin Stark the distinction of defeating Arnold Denker in his clock simultaneous held at the Washington Chess Divan in mid-September. Here is the game, a notable struggle, hard fought from the very beginning.

Sicilian Defense

Denker White	Mugridge Black	Denker White	Mugridge Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	33 P-QR3	R-Kt8
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	34 K-B2	RxRch
3 P-Q4	PxP	35 KxR	P-B4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	36 K-K	P-K4
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	37 B-Q5ch	K-B
6 B-K2	B-Kt5	38 B-K6	P-K13
7 KtxKt	KtPxKt	39 P-Kt4	P-B5
8 Castles	P-Q4	40 P-B3	K-K2
9 B-KKt5	P-KR3	41 B-B4	P-Kt4
10 B-Q2	PxP	42 K-Q	R-Q7ch
11 KtxP	BxB	43 K-B	K-Q3
12 KtxB	Castles	44 KtxQBP	RxP
13 B-B3	B-Kt3	45 B-K2	K-B4
14 R-K	Q-Kt3	46 K-Q2	P-KR4
15 Kt-Kt3	QR-Q	47 PxP	P-Kt5
16 Q-B	P-B4	48 PxP	P-B6
17 Q-K3	P-B5	49 K-K3	PxB
18 Kt-B5	Kt-Q4	50 KtxP	K-Q4
19 Q-R1	Kt-Kt5	51 Kt-Kt3	K-K3
20 KtxB	KtxBP	52 P-Kt5	R-R5
21 Q-R4	Kt(Kt5)xQR	53 P-R6	K-B2
22 RxKt	QxKtP	54 Kt-B5	R-R5
23 R-KB	P-B6	55 P-R7	RxPch
24 Kt-B5	R-Q7	56 K-K4	R-R6
25 Kt-K4	R-Q6	57 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
26 Q-Kt3	R-Kt	58 KxP	P-R4
27 Q-B4	R(Kt1)-Q(a)	59 P-R8(Q)ch	KxQ
28 Kt-B5	R(Q6)-Q5	60 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt2
29 Q-Kt3	R-Kt	61 Q-Q6	P-R5
30 QxQ	RxQ	62 Kt-B5ch and White resigned	
31 Kt-Kt3	R-QKt5		
32 Kt-B	R-B7		

(a) In the Divan News, Mugridge points out Turover's suggestion, 27 ... P-B7; 28 QxR, P-B8(Q); 29 RxQ, QxRch, which wins.

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Financial News and Comment

Nation's Crops Reach Record Proportions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said a small net improvement in national farm prospects during October makes it probable that this year's crops will be the largest ever harvested.

The previous record output was in 1942. This year's production of crops, coupled with animal products, establishes a new record for the production of all farm products.

The Department said favorable October weather raised the prospective yields of corn, sorghums, soy beans, cotton, potatoes, sweet potatoes and several other minor crops.

Although these increases were offset partially by heavy damages to oranges, grapefruit, and vegetables along the Atlantic Coast, there was a general improvement in prospects for the country as a whole.

The Department raised its previous estimate of corn production 61,000,000 bushels to place this important grain crop at 3,258,378,000 bushels, the largest on record. Corn production totaled 3,076,159,000 bushels the past year and averaged 2,369,384,000 the last ten years.

Sorghums for grain, the Department said, are turning out a record yield on a record acreage. The crop is expected to total nearly 16,000,000 bushels. The largest previous crop was under 112,000,000 bushels.

The rice crop is also in the bumper class, while buckwheat shows the heaviest production in 16 years.

Soy bean production was estimated at 194,000,000 bushels, which would be only 2,000,000 bushels below last year's record crop. The forecast for potatoes was raised over 7,000,000 bushels to a total of 388,000,000 bushels, the second largest crop since 1934. October weather was also decidedly favorable for livestock and poultry.

November reports on fruits show a total of little over 16,000,000 tons, or 1,000,000 tons below prospects a month ago; but still above production in any past year.

France Sets Aside $50,000,000 Gold For Buying U. S. Goods

PARIS (AP) — The finance ministry announced that France had assigned $50,000,000 in gold to the American Treasury in payment for government purchases in the United States.

This marked the first use of French gold held in the United States since American recognition of the de Gaulle regime as the provisional government placed the money at French disposal.

Government sources explained that this payment was made to cover items not included in Lease-Lend transactions which are confined to arms, clothing and equipment for French regular troops. Purchases for civil needs or clothing and supplies for garrison troops used as guards of the interior are not within Lease-Lend provisions.

Oct. Steel Output Highest Since May

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel production in October totaling 7,578,304 tons of ingots and castings was the largest since May of this year, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

This output compared with 7,193,496 tons in September and 7,814,117 tons in October of last year.

During October the steel industry operated at an average of 95.1 per cent of capacity against 93.4 per cent in September and 101.2 per cent in the same month of 1943.

Engineering Awards Low

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in the week ended Nov. 9 amounted to $8,805,000, compared with $32,393,000 in the preceding full five-day week and $62,972,000 in the 1943 full week, Engineering News-Record reported.

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Of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., elected president of the Institute of Home Office Underwriters. Carl Young, Farmers and Bankers Life, Wichita, Kan., was named executive vice-president.

Paramount Net $3.32 a Share For 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., estimated net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30 at $12,476,000, equal to $3.32 a common share, compared with $11,655,000, or $3.11 a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $5,323,363, equal to $5.63 a common share, against $3,525,530, or $4.07 a share, in the first nine months of 1943. Results in the latest period are after $450,000 reserves for contingencies.

Celanese Corp. of America reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $5,298,246, equal to $2.13 a share on the common stock. This compared with $4,622,518, or $1.79 a share, in the first nine month of 1943.

United Air Lines, Inc. reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $3,194,509, equal to $3.23 a share on its common stock, compared with $3,305,141, or $2.20 a common share, in the first nine month of 1943.

Sterling Drug, Inc. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $6,161,009, equal to $3.18 a share, compared with $5,654,593, or $3.23 a share, in the 1943 period.

Empire Gas & Fuel Co., controlled by Cities Service Co., reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of $7,784,571 compared with $7,403,375 for the same period of 1943.

Coca-Cola Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 a surplus for the common stock of $18,074,756, equal to $4.39 a share, against $18,087,047, or $4.52 a share, in the 1943 period.

Electrolux Corp., makers of vacuum cleaners, reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $314,659, equal to 25 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $133,474, or 11 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Ward Baking Co. reports for 43 weeks ended Oct. 21 net profit of $1,018,763, equal to $3.98 a share on the $7 preferred stock. This compared with $1,319,443, or $5.16 a preferred share, in the like period of last year.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit, subject to renegotiation, of $5,141,884, equal to $2.77 a share, compared with $4,820,119, or $2.59 a share, in the 1943 period.

Interchemical Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $800,206, equal to $1.67 a share on the 303,500 common shares outstanding in the period. This compared with $814,027, or $1.79 a share on 290,320 shares outstanding in the 1943 period.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $713,118, equal to $1.89 a common share, against $241,531, or 39 cents a share, in the 1943 months.

Packard Motor Car Co. reports nine months earnings of $3,280,131, equal to 22 cents a share, compared with $3,049,274 or 20 cents a share in the same period last year. The company reports that renegotiation of 1943 war business resulted in a refunding of $5,000,000 to the Government which was charged to reserves provided in that year.

Park & Tilford, Inc., reports nine months of $902,269 equal to $3.49 a common share, compared with $960,231 or $3.87 a share in the same period last year. Common share earnings in 1943 were after dividend requirements on preferred stock which was retired in March of this year.

Certain-Teed Products Corp. reports nine months earnings of $494,350 against $471,418 last year.

Connecticut River Power Company reported net earnings before interest expense and other fixed charges for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1944 and 1943 were $1,632,367 and $1,668,293, respectively, equivalent to 2.33 times such charges in each period. The balance available for dividends for the respective nine months' period was $932,306 and $955,028.

1944 Fishery Catch Seen Likely to Exceed 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 1944 fishery catch may exceed the 3,970,000,000 pounds taken last year.

The Interior Department's Office of Co-ordinator of Fisheries said the prospects are based on an unusually large catch of Pacific sardines during October—300,000,000 pounds.

Pacific sardines or pilchards, are the largest single item in the nation's fish catch, normally amounting to about a billion pounds or one-fourth of the total production of the country.

Motion Picture Industry Sails Into Calmer Financial Waters

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The record-breaking earnings of a leading company in the motion picture business made public yesterday (Paramount Pictures, Inc.) calls attention to an industry which during wartime is regarded as essential and yet has none of the problems or hazards of reconversion. It is important from the standpoint of size and earnings, with more than 20,000 motion picture theaters in the United States and with capital invested of about $2,061,000,000. But it is even more important for two other reasons: amusement and education.

President Roosevelt said in a letter designating Lowell Mellett as Co-ordinator of Government Films during the war that "the American motion picture is one of our most effective media in informing and entertaining our citizens . . . and must remain free in so far as national security will permit." Professor Fred Eastman of the University of Chicago said recently in an address that it is "the most powerful educational instrument ever invented, one which not only entertains us but also shapes our minds, stirs our emotions, and affects our ideas about life, our patterns of conduct, and our character values."

Have Gone a Long Way

The films have gone a long way in their 50 years of growth. Dating from the first showing of Thomas Edison's kinetoscope on April 14, 1894, when $120 was taken in, the motion picture has literally leaped into a leading place among industries, with a weekly attendance of between 90,000,000 and 95,000,000 and a gross annual take now well exceeding the more than $1,000,000,000 receipts of the good year 1937, which were not far from the totals of the halcyon years of 1929 and 1930. The average motion picture admission price per person in 1929 was 30 cents, a figure which fell to 20 cents in the early years of the depression and which rose to about 24 cents just before the war. Since then, in common with most prices, admissions have felt the inflationary influence of war.

In 1933, when attendance and receipts hit their nadir for the decade, there were 2,800,000,000 admissions and gross receipts of $560,000,000. These rose steadily to an attendance in 1937 of 4,400,000,000 and gross of $1,050,000,000. Receipts since then are estimated to be in excess of $1,100,000,000 a year, with the average admission price, exclusive of tax, rising to around 25½ cents in 1942 and 1943. The number of theaters also swung upward, the total of 15,115 in 1939 rising to 19,641 by the end of 1940 and now exceeding 20,000.

No authoritative industry figures for 1943 or 1944 are at hand, but surveys indicate that weekly movie attendance for this year is expected to approximate the record 95,000,000 reported for 1943. This figure should be exceeded when gasoline restrictions are lifted, though at present no easing can be seen on the horizon.

What is helping the box office today, in addition to the fatter purses of most Americans, is the restrictions on other kinds of diversion, the heavy demand for American films in foreign countries, which today cannot for the most part produce in any adequate way their own films, the extended playing time of the better class of pictures in the large metropolitan houses, and re-runs of popular pictures whose cost had already been completely written off.

Some Obstacles to Overcome

Of course, not everything is "peaches and cream" in the industry. Production costs have risen, because of more expensive treatment; ration of raw film stock is still a deterrent; heavy taxes remain a burden and finally the threat of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department that it plans to demand the divorcement of movie production from exhibition. This latter threat, however, may be a long time in coming to a head. It was six years ago that antitrust action was first filed against the major producers by independent exhibitors on anti-monopoly grounds. Block-booking was, of course, at the bottom of the complaint of the smaller movie theaters.

By and large, the bigger units in the motion picture industry are nevertheless sailing along today in fairly calm waters. They have justified the faith of those who retained their interests after the past 1929 debacle, when Paramount and Radio-Keith-Orpheum succumbed to bankruptcy, and Warner Bros. and Twentieth Century-Fox barely retained solvency. The stanchest concern of all was Loew's. But members of the industry took their lessons to heart. They paid dividends sparingly and used their earnings to reduce debts and establish sounder capital structures.

Better Financial Condition

As an illustration of their healthier financial situation, the case of Paramount may be mentioned. This company cut its debt by $24,400,000 in seven years, retirde about $27,500,000 first and second preferred stock by the middle of 1943 and at the present time has close to $20,000,000 cash in the treasury. Loew's, Warner Bros., Twentieth Century-Fox, Radio-Keith-Orpheum, Universal Pictures and Columbia Pictures all show wide gains in net income in the last six years to Jan. 1, 1944.

The movie concerns are also using their extra cash to buy top stories for future use, as well as building a stockpile of pictures for later release. Not long ago, the magazine Variety made the statement that Paramount had $26,000,000 worth of films in its vaults or in its cutting rooms, which compares with $10,500,000 in 1937 and $15,500,000 at the beginning of 1943. This indicates forward planning based on the belief that scenes cost less now than they will on the release date; in other words, that inventory is better than cash.

Another development beneficial to the industry is the improvement in the quality of the average film produced which has accompanied the decline in the number put out. In 1943, 427 full-length pictures were released as compared with 533 in 1942, a drop of 106. There were fewer class B pictures and more of the "Random Harvest" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls" type.

Trend Toward Better Quality

Opinion seems general that the motion picture is emerging from its melodramatic, falsely sentimental, sensationalistic, glib, silly stage to one where simplicity, directness, real sentiment and rational traits have a better opportunity for recognition. Of course, it is still as true today as 20 or more years ago that the movies will in the main reflect the public's demand and that the public response will affect the intrinsic worth of the kind of movies produced. But the trend toward better quality cannot be gainsaid.

Much of the output, however, leaves a good deal to be desired. To render judgment on public taste had better be left to the dramatic critic, but it can hardly be denied that the movies do not "hold the mirror up to nature" or as a rule pronounce in wholehearted fashion the truth as this generation sees it. The movie leaders, like the candymakers, feel obliged to put out what is palatable. What must surprise the producers sporadically is the box-office endorsement of a great theme, with fine characterization and splendid handling. Such productions have taken in $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 and appear to give the lie to the numerous shoddy pictures with which Hollywood still concerns itself.

The film makers may well take a leaf out of the book of the various governments' information services. These have given the people during the war graphic, truthful representations whose impact proves the need for portraying the actual life and temper of the times. The whole industry will rise to a higher level as it embraces more of the virtues of the documentary film.

British Firms Want Compact With U. S. On Export Spheres

LONDON (AP)—Out of 169 leading British business concerns surveyed by a firm of London accountants, 101 favor postwar arrangements with the United States on export spheres, 86 approve cancellation of the Lend-Lease debt, and 42 suggest it should be paid off in goods.

Fifty-seven said the greatest hindrance to future planning was lack of Government guidance on postwar economic policy.

Meanwhile, Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, told British-Egyptian and Canadian Chamber of Commerce meetings that "until the end of the war, which may yet be a little distance ahead, there will be a strict limitation upon what we can do to develop our export trade."

He said it was impossible now to give labor, material and industrial capacity priority to build for postwar export trade.

Trade between Britain and Canada after the war, he added, would take on increased importance, for Canada has become one of the world's great industrial nations.

Gen'l Motors Cuts Its V-Loan Credit

NEW YORK (AP) — General Motors Corp. has reduced the revolving bank credit that has been available under a V-loan agreement from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000, Alfred P. Sloan, chairman, announced.

The reduction was in accordance with an understanding at the time the credit was arranged, whereby the corporation was permitted to reduce the maximum credit available upon 90 days' notice. The reduction will be effective on Jan. 31, next.

The General Motors arrangement was negotiated on Oct. 31, 1942, and extends to Feb. 28, 1946.

Nat'l Gypsum Boosts Postwar Plan Fund

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The National Gypsum Company has increased from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 its fund for postwar improvements and expansion, Melvin H. Baker, company president, told the Buffalo purchasing agents' association the increased postwar program "will involve about $3,000,000 for plant improvements and around $4,000,000 for new plants."

Vt. Utility Files Plan To Buy Utility's Securities

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, Rutland, Vt., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan to purchase the outstanding securities of Vermont Utilities, Inc., from Colonial Utilities Corporation.

The securities consist of 14,000 shares of capital stock, to be acquired for $462,000 and a $50,000 promissory note to be purchased at the unpaid principal amount plus accrued interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Vermont Utilities purchases electric energy from Central Vermont for distribution on 21 towns situated between Central Vermont's main system and its Brattleboro division and six additional towns to the northwest of Central Vermont's main system. It also furnishes telephone service to 17 towns.

Central Vermont said it intends to acquire Vermont Utilities' assets, after it owns the voting securities, and to dispose of the telephone property.

Higher Pure Oil Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Pure Oil Company have declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock, payable to stockholders of record Nov. 20, 1944. This was an increase of 25 cents a share over the last payment in December, 1943. The directors also ordered payments Jan. 1, 1945, to shareholders of record Dec. 8, 1944, of $1.25 on the company's 5 per cent cumulative preferred and $1.50 on its 6 per cent cumulative preferred stocks.

Auto Survey Finds Rising Travel Zest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All the arm-chair campaigning going on these days doesn't have to do with the war. A lot of folks are looking over maps and tracing routes that have nothing to do with battle movements. They're cogitating about the possible successor to the family automobile in the garage, come peace, and musing happily about the meadow larks that will greet them again from atop fence posts beside highways they'll be skimming along again. Some of them are even thinking of air routes to China, Alaska, Egypt; of steamships plowing the blue waters of the seven seas.

So says the Chicago Motor Club, but it isn't ready to announce, just yet, what the total result of its widespread travel survey is. Answers to questionnaires sent members in the Midwest are coming in at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week, the Club states, and it will take until December to get all the returns in.

It's the War

Folks are arm-chair planning trips to the Carribean, the Near and Far East, to former homelands in Europe and Timbuctoo, as well as to national parks in the United States, and to all the other places the family car was wont to visit before the war.

A Motor Club member on one questionnaire said: "We haven't traveled much because of war restrictions. But when the war is over we'll be ready for anything."

Perhaps this is the time of year to dream about travel. Now when the fodder's in the shock, pumpkins with the frost dusted off are gathered into Grandma's cellar, ready for pies come Thanksgiving, and with the family wondering whether enough A-card gasoline can be saved up for a drive to Grandma's this year.

Rumination Easily Stirred

The very thought of driving along country roads starts thoughts about trips past and trips to come:

"Remember that drive up Mt. Rainier, when you rose above the mist and the white top of the mountain glistened like a giant ice cream cone in the sun?"—"Remember the sunset in Mesa Verde Park?"—"How about the Smokies? Or shall we go to New Orleans first, when we can have gas and tires again?"—"How much will it cost to fly to Europe?"

The results of all this talking and planning, as shown on returned questionnaires, will give the Chicago Motor Club some idea of postwar travel trends. It received a thousand replies in a single week, it says, and they are crammed with human interest.

The questionnaires cover both national and international travel. People are being asked how they plan to travel, by air, automobile, train, or ship, and why. The Motor Club will tabulate it all, showing time, cost, convenience, and safety, in the order of their importance as seen by today's arm-chair travel campaigners.

Heads Stanolind Oil

E. F. Bullard

Executive vice-president of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. named president to succeed Frank O. Prior, who has been made vice-president of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the parent company. The changes take effect on Jan. 1.

Burgess Warns Against Another Over-Spending Era

ATLANTA (AP)—Asserting that over-spending and "spurious prosperity" in the 20's and not oversaving brought on the depression of the 30's, W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association, warned against giving way to another spending period.

"Since the beginning of the war, individuals in this country have saved something like $100,000,000,000," Mr. Burgess said in an address prepared for delivery at a savings and real estate mortgage conference.

"The money is pouring into the savings departments of our banks despite very low rate of interest. . . . The nation is becoming savings-conscious as never before. . . . The important thing for us now is to move with the tide in our own operations; to encourage this swing toward savings; to get people to think about it and make the habit permanent. For it would be easy to give way to another period of spending."

Mr. Burgess, vice-chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said the outstanding lesson of the depression was "that if we are to avoid these great depressions, we must avoid the periods of over-spending and spurious prosperity."

Atlantic Gulf Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co., declared a dividend of $3 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 12 to stock of record Dec. 1. The same amount was paid on Dec. 15, 1943.

Chemists Expect Sunflower To Blossom Into Vital Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 11—Sunflowers may no longer be thought of as obnoxious weeds by most farm folk, for recent developments near here seem likely to raise them, like milkweed, to a place of honor among crops meeting urgent industrial needs.

Several Piatt County farmers, including ones who helped pioneer the soybean, have grown 100 acres of sunflowers in small patches on their own farms this summer as part of an experiment that promises to introduce a new crop that can be grown almost anywhere, regardless of rainfall and soil conditions, to produce a vegetable oil that brings a higher price than soybean oil today, and a very nutritious meal edible for both animals and humans.

Untapped Mines

Much credit for this discovery belongs to Ezra Levin. He is a biochemist who formerly taught at Michigan State College, and believes farm products are untapped mines of rich natural resources. His experiments with corn oil extraction helped to overcome a serious problem in sunflower oil and meal production. These products quickly turned rancid during first experiments until Mr. Levin developed a way to prevent this.

Comparing them with soybeans which also produce oil and meal, Mr. Levin says sunflower oil brings 14½ cents a pound and soybean oil 13¾ cents a pound. Sunflower meal contains 53 per cent protein content. These findings are amplified by Dr. H. H. Mitchell, biochemist at the University of Illinois, who has checked Mr. Levin's findings, and who believes the sunflower may surpass the soybean crop which now brings a return of $600,000,000 a year in value because it can be grown on submarginal soil and in areas where fainfall is scanty and where little or nothing of value is now being raised in vast areas of the world.

To further sunflower experiments, E. O. Johnston, Piatt County Extension Service farm adviser, and a group of farmers headed by Bert Downey, talked the matter over earlier in the year and agreed to plant small patches on their land to help the cause along. Some of them had helped pioneer the soybean 20 or more years ago and the possibilities of another new crop interested them greatly.

Carry Out Tests

They drilled in sunflower seed of the dwarf-type from Canada at the suggestion of Mr. Levin, and it is now evident that the yield of seed can be increased to as much as a ton per acre, as a result of these tests. This will be an important factor, especially if sunflowers are to be raised in areas like this, where rainfall is ample and big returns from crops are essential.

Since these sunflowers grow to a height of about five feet, harvesting them was another problem that was watched with interest. It was found that the new self-propelled combines, equipped with an adjustable reel, will do the work. The seeds thus gathered were taken to Mr. Levin's place here in Monticello for precessing into oil and meal.

Because so much soybean pioneering has been done here in Illinois, the results of these sunflower experiments are being watched with a great deal of interest by farmers and agriculturalists here and in neighboring states. It is believed that further progress will be made in quality of seed, methods of planting and harvesting and also in the processing and marketing field.

Standard Gas Plan Amended Further

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Standard Gas & Electric Company amended its recapitalization plan pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission for the second time by eliminating the $200 of new debentures in the proposed distribution to holders of each $1,000 of outstanding notes and debentures and substituting $200 cash.

Under the plan as now amended, each $1,000 principal amount of notes and debentures is to be exchanged for three shares of Pacific Gas & Electric Company common stock, 18 shares of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation common stock, 12 shares of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company common stock, five shares of California Oregon Power Company common, two shares of Mountain States Power Company common and $310 cash.

The cash would be raised through bank loans of not more than $12,000,000 to mature within three years and bear not more than 3 per cent interest.

An SEC decision on the recapitalization plan is expected soon.

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Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
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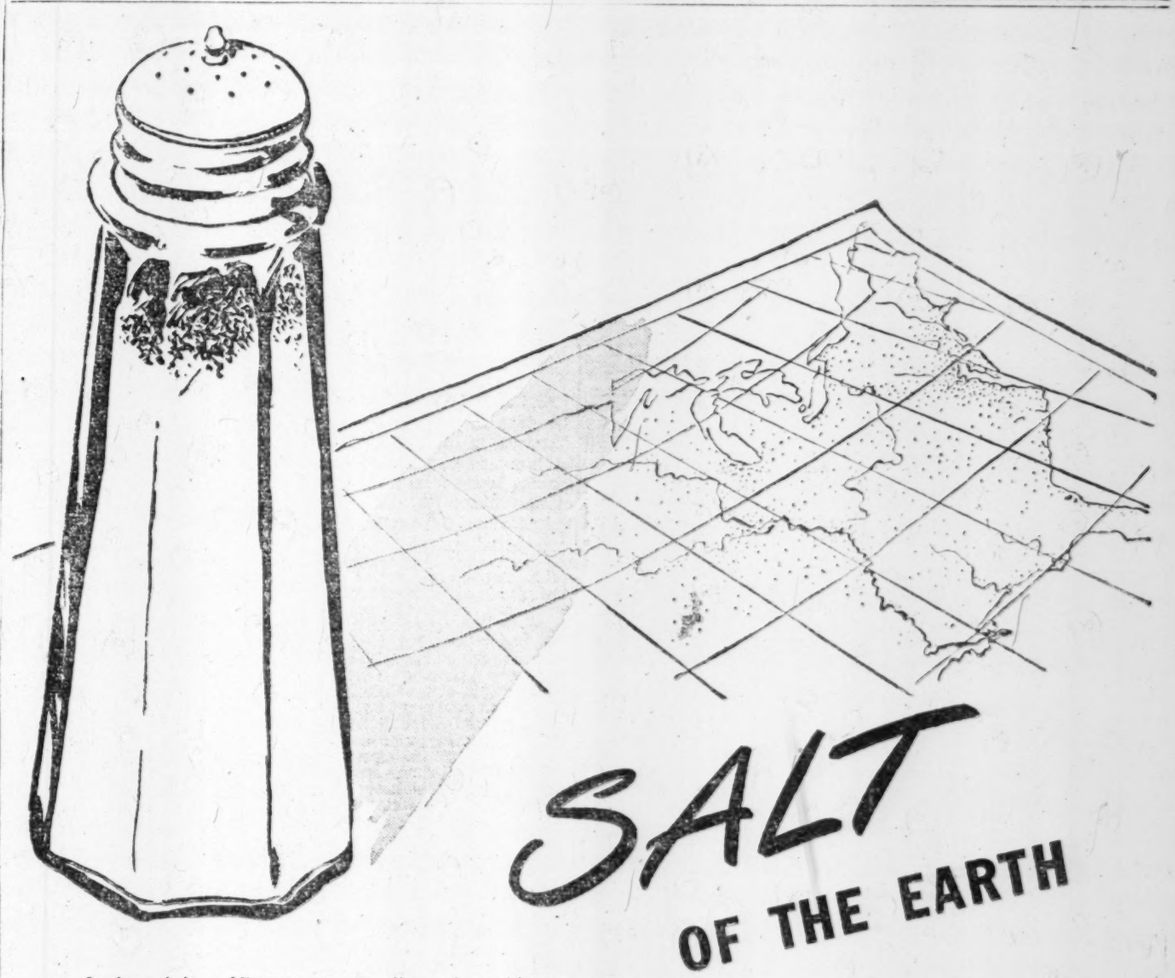
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11



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hurch Peace Conclave Backs Dumbarton Plan

By Theodore N. Cook
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A proposal indorsing the findings of the Dumbarton Oaks conference was adopted at the Conference of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the Church Peace Union and National Peace Conference, meeting here in an all-day session at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

Presented to the conference by Dr. Jane Evans, Executive Secretary of the National Peace Conference, the resolution held that while the proposals were "not perfect and fall short of what we ultimately desire," they are, however, "the longest step forward taken in our generation toward an adequate world organization."

"We pledge our hearty support to these proposals," the statement continued, "and at the same time express our determination to go on with our discussion of ways and means by which those matters that were left over for the future conference can be adopted."

Safeguards for Small Nations

Full recognition of the smaller nations and assurance that their rights will be as fully safeguarded as those of the greater nations was called for in the resolution, which also urged that the whole question of mandated territories and the continuance of colonial systems "be brought under close scrutiny and better control by the international organization."

Included in the proposal, which is to be acted upon singly by the various organizations which sent representatives to the conference, is a demand that there be established an international bureau of education to serve as a clearing house for cultural matters, including such matters as use of press, radio, and other news-gathering agencies.

The importance of adopting the "strategy of successful peace" with the same vigor as the strategy of successful war was emphasized by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of the Peace, speaking at the morning session.

Confidence in Soviet Urged

He urged confidence in Russia as a partner in the peace, warned against "perfectionists" who would discard the Dumbarton proposals because they are not perfect, and declared that most of all, America needs "the determined Christian outlook of a mature democracy."

Discussing the Dumbarton proposals at the luncheon session, Benjamin Gerig, assistant chief of the Division of International Security and Organization, Department of State, stressed that maintenance of security must inevitably be the special responsibility of states with the capacity and determination to contribute to it.

He agreed that all states are not in an equal position to discharge this responsibility along military lines. But, he added, "in the field of educational and cultural activity the distinction between large capacity and power and smaller capacity and power tends to disappear."

Size of Contributions

"In the world of economics, of science, and of education, contributions do not correspond with the size of power of states."

He held that when this is taken into consideration and viewed realistically, the charge that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals depart from a democratic basis is found to have no valid foundation.

Moreover, he declared, the functions of the proposed security council should not be compared with the functions of the League of Nations Council, which covered a much wider field.

The security council would not have complete freedom of action, he emphasized. And the place of the permanent members of the council, he said, would be one of leadership and responsibility stemming from their position in the world, rather than one of domination.

'Vital Freedoms'

Attributing the present world conflict "in a very important degree" to the denial of the rights and fundamental freedoms without which "political liberty and the human conscience must ever be stultified," he said that while territorial decisions will have their place in the peace settlements, unless these rights and freedoms are likewise taken into consideration, the peace will be "ephemeral."

He paid tribute to the manner in which the British, Soviet, and Chinese delegations conducted themselves at Dumbarton Oaks. He said it was because of the spirit of willingness and eagerness to produce an effective world organization that President Roosevelt was able to express his satisfaction that "so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time."

"If other governments and peoples will approach this subject in the same spirit of co-operation and accommodation, there can be no doubt that the high hopes of the peoples of the world can be realized," he declared.

Cartoon in the News

Loring, Providence Evening Bulletin
Now, Let's Get On With It

Argentina Takes First Step For Making Synthetic Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 11—The first positive step toward the manufacture of synthetic rubber, in accordance with the military program of Argentine autarchy, is the formation of a joint or mixed company to be called "Atanor"—Compañia Nacional para la Industria Química."

This company is formed partly with capital provided by the State, through the military manufacturing division of the Army and partly by private subscription. Up to the end of September slightly more than one-third of the total authorized capital of 12,000,000 pesos ($3,000,000 at the present rate of exchange) had been subscribed. According to the statutes one-third of the capital must be supplied by the State and the rest by private interests. Despite this ratio, the State nominates the chairman of the board and, apparently, dictates policy.

The object of the company is the manufacture of a type of synthetic rubber, known as "thioprene," used industrially for piping resistant to solvents of natural rubber, hydraulic brake installations, petrol piping, V-belting, electric insulation and other specific purposes for which natural rubber has certain disadvantages.

A small plant in which experimental quantities of "thioprene" have been produced is already in existence, the property of the "Atanor" chemical company, which forms part of the new joint concern.

Before production can commence on a commercial scale a number of raw materials will be necessary and the shortage of qualified chemists must be overcome.

Meantime the military authorities, who are exhibiting the greatest concern over the prospect of a breakdown in public transport due to rubber shortage, have been giving more attention to the rubber-producing plants in Argentina. The Industries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has great faith in the curupi, or milk-tree, as a source of rubber.

Recently the department's experts traveled over the whole course of the Parana River, as far as its confluence with the Paraguay River, to make an inventory of all rubber-producing plants. They examined the islands and the banks of the two rivers, and two observation posts were established in zones where the curupi grows abundantly. Several methods to extract latex were tried out and many specimens for analysis were obtained.

The tree, which has a marked specific placticity, is fairly common on what geobotanists call the "Mesopotamic Park" of Argentina. Curupi produces a white latex rich in coagulating agents which act as soon as they come into contact with the air. For this reason it cannot be obtained by the usual methods employed in tapping the common rubber-producing varieties. The method to be used is that chosen by the "seringeiros" of Ecuador and British Guiana, where the well-known "Colombia virgin" or "white rubber" is produced from the curupi, called milk tree, in that part of the continent.

Government analyses show that practically 20 per cent of industrial rubber is contained in the curupi latex—an interesting yield, it is claimed, in view of the fact that the new species is still in its wild state.

As regards the quality of curupi, vulcanization has been carried out with favorable results, and car tires are being manufactured entirely with curupi, to test its wear and tear capacity. The test continues. Another point is that the separation of the resin—62 per cent—from the rubber constitutes a difficult technical problem for which a solution must be found. The economic costing also has yet to be determined.

I. L. O. Submits Plan for Peace Through World Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 11—A broad general pattern by which the dangers of postwar economic disorder may be replaced by international co-operation has been drawn in a new study by the International Labor Office here.

Perceiving that rising standards of living, full employment, social security, and economic opportunity are dependent upon an ordered economic world, the I. L. O. has sought to explore the extent to which consultative co-operation can be utilized.

It finds that a significant start in this direction has not only been made by the I. L. O. itself, but by such mechanisms as the Conference on Food and Agriculture and as the proposed International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The study, recommending the development of this technique of international economic collaboration was written by J. B. Condliffe and Alexander Stevenson under the direction of E. J. Riches, Acting Chief of the Economic and Statistical Section of the International Labor Office. Mr. Condliffe is Professor of Economics at the University of California and Associate Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in which Mr. Stevenson is research assistant.

Define Main Objectives

The authors define in detail what they consider the five main objectives of postwar economic and social policy: higher living standards, full employment, social security, economic development, and international collaboration.

They analyze the changing conditions of production and trade, emphasizing the monopolistic competition and tendencies toward instability. They examine free trade. They view the problems of transition from war to peace.

The study, entitled The Common Interest in International Economic Organization, concludes that the best means of bringing about successful world trade is by establishment of international institutions through which national policies could be checked and co-ordinated.

In the past, it is pointed out, policies aimed at increasing employment have conflicted with those intended to increase world trade. For this reason, a system for consultative co-operation between nations is required.

Must Agree on Common Aims

The institutions must be governed by common aims agreed upon by each nation, otherwise their usefulness will be limited and might even work at cross purposes.

They must be able to present an international co-operation that will enable a Government to develop its national policies without sacrificing the gains of international specialization of that country, the report says.

One of the most important functions of the proposed institutions, the study suggests, "might be to register all international loan and investment transactions, both public and private.

"The institution would receive from the international monetary authority information on international balances of payments and thus would be able to see when a country was overborrowing or overlending on long term. It would also advise borrowers and lenders as to the desirability of prospective transactions."

The study warns the greater powers to take into account the international repercussions of their domestic policies when they undertake their national problems of economic demobilization. If they do, the study adds, they will be helping to prevent a third world war by not giving way to isolationism.

Germans Give Press Picture In North Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—German reports received here give an interesting picture of conditions in German-occupied northern Italy, particularly as regards the position of the press.

New dailies reportedly are springing up all over northern Italy. A region which, a year ago, had only 31 papers, now has 48.

Every town with more than 50,000 inhabitants has its own paper.

This trend results from the increasingly critical transport situation. The big papers in Milan, Turin, and Venice find it difficult to reach smaller towns in time for early morning sale. Hence the provincial press is experiencing an unprecedented boom.

The provincial cities are overcrowded with air-raid refugees and thus the number of readers has grown. Provincial papers, with a former circulation of from 3,000 to 4,000 now sell between 10,000 and 12,000 copies.

A German Transocean News Agency correspondent, writing from Milan, hints at the general economic deterioration by pointing out that newspaper prices have remained far behind the devaluation of the lira. The 50 centesimi paid for a newspaper are worth less than the sheet on which the paper is printed. Interestingly, he adds, that no copies remain unsold.

All newspapers have been nationalized. A paper of the Veneto, in Padua, anticipated the law, and, on its own initiative, turned itself into a joint stock company, with its staff as shareholders.

The decree for the nationalization of the press, issued last June, had forced all newspapers to amend their statutory acts in accordance with the nationalization decree by July 31, 1944.

The Germans claim that the press is making good profits and that advertisements yield sufficient profits for the workers to receive normal dividends. Losses reportedly have, up to now, been met by the State.

It must be added, however, that no such claims appear to have been made by the Fascist papers themselves.

Film Union Plans to Appeal Curb Upon 'Political' Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As a unique and precedential court case, involving the asserted political activities of a labor union, pauses in mid-course, both sides of the controversy profess to be well pleased with their "success." Nevertheless, Screen Office Employees' Guild No. 1391 plans to appeal from a preliminary injunction against it, and four suing members plan to continue action to recover Union funds allegedly collected under compulsion and disbursed in part for political purposes.

At present the Union stands enjoined from:

1. Paying out or otherwise disbursing for political action any part of the sums heretofore collected under the assessment.
2. Using any portion of the sums being collected for political purposes or for political action.
3. Doing any act which would place "not in good standing" the plaintiffs (all Union members) or any other members who have failed or refused to pay the assessment provided they pay the same within 10 days.

Furthermore, all defendants who are candidates for public office who have received any portion of Union funds in question are restrained and enjoined from using them in their campaigns.

Legal Complexities Cited

The terms set forth in the four points of the temporary injunction, quoted above, appear on their face to be contradictory, and it is in the field of this apparent contradiction that the two sides of the legal battle find their reason for jubilation. This area of the contest also requires explanation.

Florence Warner, Eric G. Warner, Virginia Woodbury, and Margaret Selsor, as members of the Guild, charge that all 2,800 members of the Union were ordered to pay assessments, in some cases $2, in some cases $1; that the funds derived were used partly to aid the campaigns of certain political candidates; and that the alternative to paying the assessments was to be placed "in bad standing," which meant, they said, that they could not continue in their jobs.

Union executives Harry Phillips, President; Glenn Pratt, Business Manager of the Office Workers Guild, and Herb Sorrell, President of the Conference of Studio Unions, assert that the assessment was voted by a majority of the Union membership; that only four of the 2,800 members protested; that none of the funds disbursed went into personal campaigns but into combating Proposition No. 12 on the State election ballot, No. 12, called by its proponents the "right-to-work amendment to the State Constitution," admittedly was an "open-shop" measure designed to weaken if not wipe out unionism in California. It was opposed by Gov. Earl Warren, Attorney General Robert Kenny, Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco, and others, with the "pro" and "anti" forces centered in southern and northern California, respectively.

Plaintiffs' Charge

The four plaintiffs, through their attorney, J. Wesley Cupp, charge that the Union's interest in Proposition 12 had been only partial, and that this interest was used in court as something of a blind to conceal the aid given to candidates for Congress, in violation of Federal statute. Attorney Cupp said he was unable to have papers served on the candidates in question to get them into court to testify.

The Union, on the other hand, charges through its attorney, Ben Margolis, that the four complaining members were inspired to their action by antilabor forces which were interested above all else in furthering the prospects of Proposition 12.

"The court action against the Union was designed to, and did, set up a wave of publicity intended to be detrimental to Proposition 12," says Attorney Margolis. "We are appealing from the Court's injunctoon ruling chiefly because we don't want the propaganda to stand against the Union or the labor movement. We recognize the fact that a compulsory assessment, even when voted by a majority of the Union's members, cannot be used to aid political candidates. The judge held that support of Proposition 12 was nonpolitical as far as the Union was concerned, since it involved the very existence of the Union."

Plan to Ask Accounting

Says Attorney Cupp, representing the four complainants: "Testimony was given that some of the funds collected under compulsion were used to aid specific candidates. We expect to ask a trial court for an accounting, and for return to the Union treasury of any funds illegally disbursed."

Although spokesmen for the Union say "we are vindicated," and spokesmen for the four complainants say "the result looks very good to us," there is little doubt that court action will continue.

Plans for Winged Sky-Trains Discussed by Aviation Men

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11—Winged sky-trains which will switch their "cars" around much after the fashion of the conventional freight train, with the "tug" or locomotive plane maintaining full flight except at major junctions, division points, and terminals; such were soberly considered as a possibility by a roomful of practical aviation men and writers here, who have seen aviation advance literally from its zero point.

The occasion was the formal announcement of the merger of the Bowlus Sailplane Company with the Laister-Kauffman Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis. The former company has been a builder chiefly of light sports-model sail planes. The latter company has built some of the big glider planes which have been photographed at distant war fronts landing sky-borne troops and their almost unbelievably sky-borne fighting equipment.

"Before 1950, cargo and passenger 'pick-up' gliders will be supplementing the multi-engined service of air lines throughout the world, permitting them to serve towns and communities which are too small to afford today's mile-long runways, but which will insist on their place in the air world of tomorrow," asserted Jack Laister, youthful president of the company which bears his name.

Pick-Up System

Experiments have proved, he said, that gliders with pay loads can be picked up by the sky trains as well as released from them. A hook-and-loop arrangement, somewhat akin to the arrangement with which a speeding limited train picks up mail pouches along its way, has been tested and proved, he said. A shock-absorbing towline mechanism reduces the jerk on the picked-up glider, Mr. Laister said, to about that experienced in an automobile which starts up fast in low gear.

"D-Day with its 50-mile-long glider train gave the world proof of what trained pilots can do with gliders, even in the face of the most hazardous conditions. At Arnhem, under these same conditions, it was demonstrated that gliders filled with wounded soldiers could be successfully retrieved."

Mr. Laister told of experiments already made in which a tug plane, towing a glider, descended to a prepared runway, hooked another glider from its position on the ground, and continued on its way.

Plan Aerial Routes

Through an elaboration of this method it is proposed to pick up several gliders along postwar aerial routes, dropping them off at prescribed destinations, and releasing all remaining in the train at the terminal of the route.

Those present when Mr. Laister and John Kauffman, secretary of the company, presented this vision of the sky train of the future, agreed that in the beginning this form of aerial locomotion undoubtedly will be used only for freight and express. Similar methods for passenger transportation would be put into effect only when experience had brought the safety factor up to a high point.

At the meeting of the group to which these plans and hopes were disclosed, it was also announced that an advisory committee for the merged companies is being selected from among directors and stockholders of Bowlus, who include such outstanding officials and engineers of the aircraft industry as Donald Douglas, Jack Northrop, Carl B. Squire, Thomas Wolfe, Dwight Whiting, and Col. Edward S. Evans.

"The great mass movements of troops by gliders, with which the public is now familiar, have established a basis for postwar commercial use of these craft," said Mr. Laister.

Postwar Business

"At the same time that we are rushing Government glider contracts to completion and preparing a newer and bigger glider for production, we are preparing for postwar air-line business," he continued.

"Employing the engineering and design data of the Bowlus eight-passenger and 15-passenger gliders, we are developing a new commercial glider which has a greater pay-load in comparison to its size than any existing craft.

"It is our belief that the air lines, with surplus C-47's potentially at their disposal for use as tow ships, will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the gliders. We also believe the air lines will explore the possibility of using surplus medium bombers, stripped of armor and armament, as tow planes. With their superior horsepower, some of these converted military aircraft would be able to tow at least three 15-place gliders."

To Build Gliders

The glider for the commercial air lines, first as a freight and express car, later, possibly, as a passenger car, is just one branch of the construction planned by the merged company. Its planners see a great potential field for the sports glider or sailplane among the great mass of American men and boys made sky-conscious by the war. Small auxiliary engines, it is planned, will permit the glider of tomorrow to take off without outside help. Tests have proved the practicability.

"For sports purposes gliders are comparable to sailboats," said Mr. Laister. "They offer the same challenge to skill and sportsmanship. But because they are able to take off and land in any little cow pasture, they have far greater scope."

Men whose business is aviation, and others whose vocation is writing about aviation, listened to the peacetime vision of the glider builders without apparent tremor of skepticism.

U. S. Liberian Developments Type Firestone Rubber Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — The pioneering job done by the late Harvey S. Firestone, in Liberian rubber, has become a rough pattern for similar development of the resources of the Negro republic by the United States Government.

A special mission is being sent to Liberia from Washington to assist that country in increasing production of such strategic resources as rubber, palm oil, and other items, and to help develop a seaport under the supervision of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. Both have a bearing on the future defense plans of the United States, since the seaport is to be constructed in accord with a bi-lateral agreement which gives the United States the right to operate and establish naval, Army and air installations "for the strategic interests of the United States of America in the South Atlantic."

Exploration will be designed to locate and assay mineral, agricultural and timber resources—including rubber, which was first brought to Liberia on a plantation scale by Mr. Firestone in 1926.

The Firestone concern is at present tapping 50,000 acres there and another 25,000 acres is under cultivation but will not produce until 1948. Firestone executives estimate eventual production as 30,000 tons.

U. S. Lines Up 28 of Brightest Stars As Part of Knockout Blow on Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — Twenty-eight of the brightest stars in the sky have been lined up to help the United Nations deliver the knockout blow to Germany and Japan.

The astronomical arrangement is set forth for the first time in a technical publication issued annually for the General Land Office.

When the United States became engaged in global warfare, the Army discovered two sighting or reference points were not sufficient to meet the need for scientific gunfiring.

For indirect or direct firing at long range, perhaps beyond the horizon, or at night, guns depend upon being "zeroed" or keyed to a point of reference, such as a star, so that north can be calculated and the gun oriented. Then when directions for fire come in, the gun can be pointed immediately.

Forces at, and below, the equator found that it was not possible to sight on the North Star at any time; those in the extreme north were unable readily to aim their transits at the constellation almost directly overhead. As a result, request was made for the inclusion of additional data.

Working throughout the summer months, D. B. Clement and Joseph C. Thoma selected some of the brightest stars, charted them into groups which would furnish the most dependable points for military sighting use, and worked out their positions on the first and 16th of each month.

Twenty-eight of the brightest stars have been added to the U. S. military galaxy.

Need to Improve the Living Standard Of South American Indians Pointed Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Living well below subsistence level, the existence of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 Indians in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador presents a real threat to the "Good Neighbor" policy and to trade relations between the United States and Latin America, according to Dr. Enrique de Lozada, advisor to the Office of the Co-ordinator on Inter-American Affairs.

To regard the native population merely in terms of a labor supply for developing natural resources in these countries is evidence of how short-sighted the present policy is in reference to the Indian, Dr. de Lozada declares.

This labor supply cannot be replaced, he stressed at a round table on Latin-American problems at the New School for Social Research here, "yet, because of the misery in which these people live, they are too weak to work efficiently."

"Such a large mass of people living in a condition of near slavery constitutes a constant threat to society," he warned, charging that the ruling class "is still profoundly imbued with medieval notions of a feudal order greatly strengthened by totalitarian ideas from Franco's Spain and Argentina."

New tin contracts are now being negotiated between Bolivia and the United States, Dr. de Lozada said, predicting that if some of the rising prices were not applied to the betterment of living conditions, the situation will become further aggravated.

Lutherans to Rebuild Hospital in New Guinea

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Women's Missionary Federation of the American Lutheran Church today allocated $75,000 of its 1945-1946 biennial budget to rebuild the bombed out Amele Hospital at Finschafen, New Guinea.

Meeting in biennial convention, the Federation allocated a total of $310,000 for various projects, including the New Guinea Hospital and $100,000 for two training schools for pastors. Although sites for the proposed schools remain to be selected, the Federation said they would be situated in southern Texas and Alabama.

Oceans of War Duties Have Waves Enough

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Wave recruiting is being cut, although the first Waves going overseas leave for Hawaii soon and the first Negro women are now being accepted in the Navy auxiliary.

At a news conference, Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, Wave commander, explained yesterday that the number needed had been overestimated. She said Wave ranks are being opened to Negroes not for the sake of numbers but to avoid "discrimination."

There are now 80,000 Waves, 73,000 of them on active duty. Captain McAfee predicted a group to finish recruit training at Hunter College in February would be the last big graduating class.

Napoleon Gem Stolen —But Loss Is Slight

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Napoleon's crown and gold watch have been stolen from Invalides Chapel, police said yesterday, adding the crown's monetary value was small.

In gilded silver weighing three pounds, the crown has been on display under a glass bowl in the building housing Napoleon's tomb. It was made in 1804 for the Emperor as the gift of the city of Cherbourg and inscribed, "To Napoleon the Great." Some of its gilded leaves were stolen in 1910, but they later were recovered and replaced.

Brotherly Love 'Pays' In Idaho Campaign

FAIRFIELD, Idaho, Nov. 11 (AP)—Ray G. Jones, Republican who campaigned for election as probate judge by indorsing his opponent, proved that brotherly love pays off.

Mr. Jones defeated his Democratic opponent, W. J. Packham, whom he described in a political advertisement as: "A good, reliable, honest man. I highly recommend him for the post I am running for. Your vote for him is a vote well spent."

Mr. Jones received 392 votes. Two hundred twenty-six voters accepted Mr. Jones' recommendation and voted for Mr. Packham.

Fire Monitor Protects Docks

The Coast Guard has a new fire extinguisher called the Fire Monitor which fights fire under docks.

Blum Hand 'Seen' In Sept. 30 Letter

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A letter purportedly written on Sept. 30 by Léon Blum, former French Premier, was read to the opening congress of the French Socialist Party, the Paris Radio said today.

There have been several roundabout unverified reports concerning the former Premier. One of the last reports came from Moscow on Aug. 8 when a Soviet newspaperman reported that he had been executed in the Nazi torture factory in Lublin.

'Santa' En Route to G. I.'s With 50,000,000 Gifts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—About 50,000,000 Christmas packages are now en route to American troops overseas, the Army said today.

The shipment represents the greatest mass movement of package mail ever to leave this country. Delivery of the packages to the G. J. Joes will be by every type of Army transportation, ranging from dog teams in the Arctic to camels in Africa and from special parachutes to jeeps and trucks.

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E	G	O	N	▨	A	L
S	▨	M	▨	A	S	B
▨	P	E	A	C	H	▨
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E	L	L	E	N	▨	A
R	E	F	R	A	I	N

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FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

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We definitely eliminate Any pest—home or business
Call
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Known for Quality Work
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ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Caption Contest

Ewing Galloway

The following have been selected as the ten best captions sent in for the picture published on Oct. 28:

"It Can Happen to Me"
Mrs. P. L. Weeks, Vancouver, Wash.

"An Air Castle with a Foundation"
Mary J. Flach, Edinburg, Texas.

"There Is No 'Ceiling' to This American Boys' Dream"
O. Keyes, Jacksonville, Fla.

"I Can Dream, Can't I?"
Mae F. Colosey, San Francisco; Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City.

"The Wide Horizon's Grander View"
Evelyn Bernard, New Orleans, La.

"Capital Thinking"
Helen Grancow, Upper Darby, Pa.

"The Birth of a New Commander in Chief"
Claudia C. Sample, Muncie, Ind.

"The Thoughts of Youth Are Long, Long Thoughts"
Harriet P. Libby, Auburn, Me.; Eva B. Snowman, Surry, Me.; Alice E. Chase, Methuen, Mass.; Martha Beeson, Minneapolis; Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, O.; Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.; Agnes B. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyo.

"Post-War Dreams"
Ray D. Hodnell, Topeka, Kans.

"He Is Just a Boy With His Eyes Aglow"
Mrs. George Frankenberger.

Daily Anecdote

Simple Truth

The humble early life of Abraham Lincoln in the pioneer country yielded material for many quaint and expressive terms after he became a great man.

On one occasion, exasperated at the discrepancy between the aggregate of troops forwarded to McClellan and the number of men the General reported as having received, President Lincoln exclaimed, "Sending men to that army is like shoveling fleas across a barnyard—half of them never get there."

Argentina to Go Right

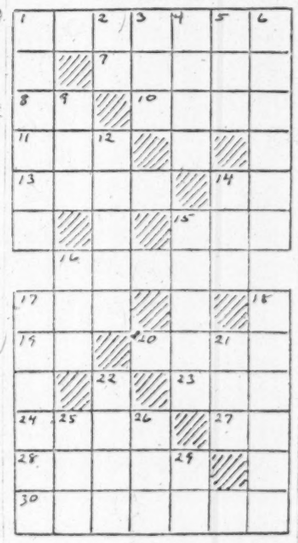
Highway traffic will switch from the left to the right side of the road in Argentina next year.

The prospect of greater tourist travel after completion of the Pan American highway is the reason for the change. Except for Uruguay, Argentina is the only country in the hemisphere which has traffic on the left.

The new system starts June 10, 1945, a "winter month" when vehicular traffic is at a minimum. —A. P.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who composed the opera "Natoma"?
7—What is a short-haired dog of a breed originating in Germany?
8—Lord (abbr.).
10—How would you describe the goddess Minerva?
11—What is a compartment in a barn for storing hay or grain?
13—What is first name of Petri, famous pianist?
14—Adjective suffix.
15—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
16—If you ate a Crawford, it would be what?
17—Something described as "decamerous" would have how many parts?
19—Upon.
20—Soft feathers.
23—To incline the head with a quick motion.
24—What is a small body of standing water?
27—Symbol for nickel is what?
28—What is first name of author of "In This Our Life"?
30—The burden of a song is what?

Down
1—What detective was portrayed on stage by William Gillette?
2—Ruble (abbr.).
3—What is the instrument by which strings of a violin are sounded?
4—A passage out is what?
5—A thing.
6—What is a high-pitched or shrill voice called?
9—What animal has a part in Punch and Judy shows?
12—Bronson Alcott called his daughters little what?
14—Kind of tree.
15—Anne Bronte wrote under name of "—— Bell."
16—An enclosure.
17—Whom does Thorne Smith write about?
18—Chingachgook is what in Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales"?
21—Gained.
22—What creature is associated with Little Red Riding Hood?
25—What was first name of Bull, violinist and composer?
26—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
29—North America (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Yes, It Happened Before!

Price and wage controls are not new. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the New York legislature placed a ceiling price on all commodities, wages, salaries and services in an attempt to control skyrocketing living costs of that day.

In the Civil War the State legislatures of New York and Vermont banned the game of ninepins as nonessential to the war effort. Bowling enthusiasts got around the law by adding another pin and making it ten pins, the way the game is still played.

Tennis was banned in 13th-century England and golf was similarly outlawed in 15th-century Scotland, with royal proclamations to the effect that all tennis players and golfers should henceforth devote more time to practicing the martial sport of archery.

When gunpowder ended the usefulness of the bow and arrow on the battlefield, it gave golf its first real chance for popularity. Scottish bow and arrow makers, sensing a coming depression in their trade, cannily turned to making golf clubs for the first golf-minded nation.

Propaganda as a war weapon antedates the present war by centuries. Propaganda leaflets were used by the royalists in the 17th-century English civil war between Charles Stuart and Cromwell, while Cromwellian preachers toured the country in vocal support of Parliament's side of the struggle.

During the wars of the Spanish Succession, the English mounted a big gun on the Dover coast early in the 18th century. Known as "Queen Anne's pocketpiece," it sent iron balls screaming across the English Channel to land on French soil more than two centuries before the cross-Channel dueling between Nazi and British guns.

Thanksgiving KP

By the Associated Press

Baton Rouge, La.

Twenty-five non coms of the first three grades at Harding Field have volunteered to do KP on Thanksgiving to give the lower four grades a rest. Lest the rigors of a full day prove too much for the unpracticed "rank," a number of additional volunteers have been accepted to permit a two-shift deal, giving everybody a half-day break.

A Verse for Today . . .

They shall feed and lie down, and none shall make them afraid.—Zeph. 3:13

In Lighter Vein

And a Better Reason?

Sir Harry Lauder confesses that the smartest answer to a stupid question he ever heard was delivered to him at Butte, Montana, by a Negro cab driver.

On his visit to the city, Lauder made the trip from the railroad station to the town and return in the Jehu's dilapidated buggy. The town was about a mile from the station, and on the return trip the famous Scot inquired irritably why they had built the station so far away.

"I don' jes know," replied the old Negro, "unless it am to have de depot near de railroad."—Wall Street Journal.

Couldn't Help It

The young bride felt that she must use her authority and stop the screams of laughter coming from the kitchen where her daily help had apparently got company.

Opening the kitchen door, she said with great dignity: "Mrs. Potts, would you mind making a little less noise, please?"

"I'm sorry, missus," was the reply, "but my friend here couldn't stop laughing. I was telling her how you tried to make a cake yesterday morning."—Answers.

Maybe a Shorter Club

The new member of the local golf club started out on his first game. At the No. 1 tee he made several terrific swipes at the ball and missed each time.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "it's a good thing I found out right at the start. This course is at least two inches lower than the one I've always played on."

Courtesy New York Zoological Society

Here I Come!

This nine-month-old jumbo-sized kitten, snapped while ambling about the New York's Bronx Zoo, sometimes answers to his name of Rajpur. Don't let the term kitten fool you—he's the youngest member of a Bengal tiger family in residence at the zoo.

Daily Quotation

Armistice Day

is to remind us of the supreme need of justice in the relations of men and nations . . . the establishment of peace upon true foundations.

—Alma Lundman

Brevities

The OPA having urged an end to remarks in derogation of the utility beefsteak, let us apologize and go on to discussion of other durable goods.—Milwaukee Journal.

Persons who expected the future to be better and brighter will be dismayed by the announcement that zoot suits are to be made again.—Indianapolis News.

There is a scarcity of all sorts, so the Government says, but the harcest paper to save nowadays, we feel sure, is still the green kind with the picture of Washington on it.—Boston Herald.

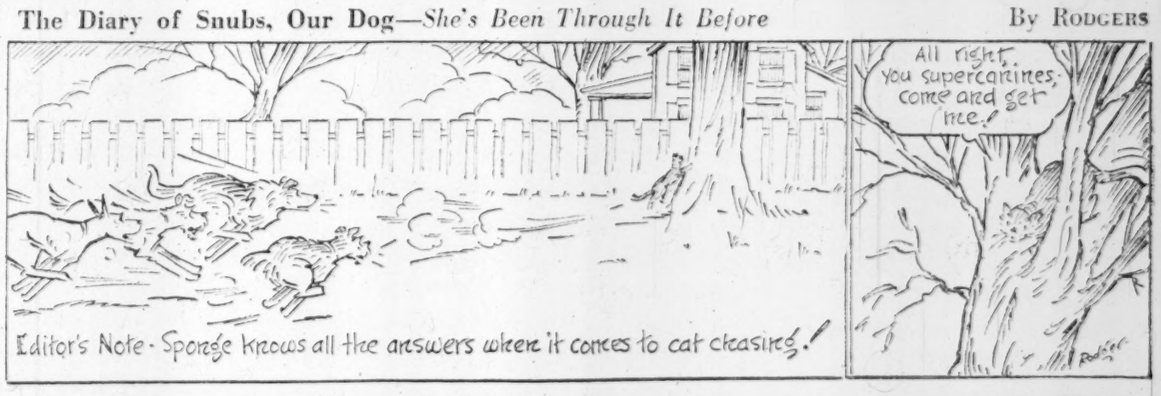
NEWS ITEM— TELEPHONE OPERATORS SPONSOR DANCE FOR SERVICEMEN IN BOSTON.

WILL YOU CONNECT ME WITH THAT BLONDE OVER THERE? MAKE IT PERSON TO PERSON
SORRY, THAT NUMBER IS BUSY - I WILL CALL YOU IN 20 MINUTES
INFORMATION HOSTESS
YOUR TIME IS UP, SIR - DEPOSIT ANOTHER NICKEL, PLEASE
HELLO, IS THIS OPERATOR 74?
SORRY, THIS LINE IS BUSY - PLEASE RING OFF
WHAT'S YOUR PHONE NUMBER?
WE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE OUT THAT NUMBER, BUT IT'S - MI-YUH THREEEEE SEV-VENNN THREEEE

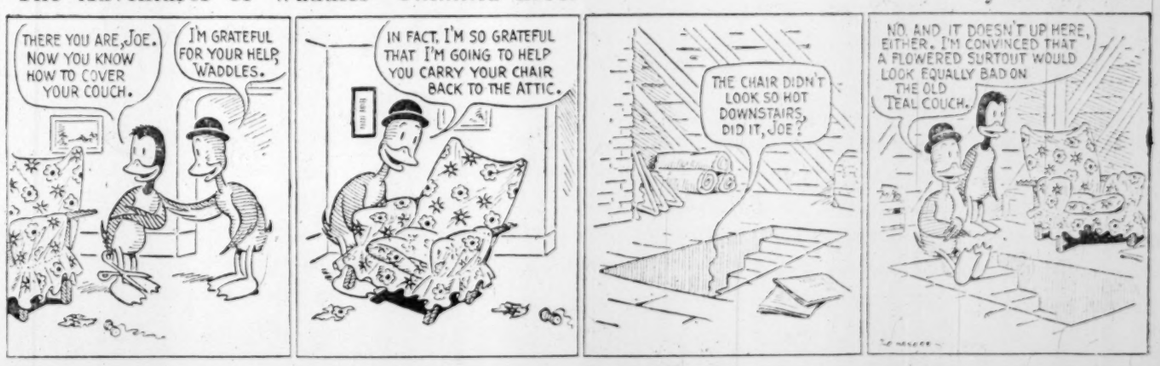
The Taffles—*One Must Know More Than the Dog* By Palmer

NOW, DON'T FORGET, SQUIGGLES - WHEN SUDS IS ASLEEP IN THE DOORWAY, BANG THOSE POTS LOUD AND LONG!
BANG!
BANG!
BANG!
WHAM!
BANG!
DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME THAT DOG IS OUT-THINKING BOTH OF US - TOGETHER?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She's Been Through It Before* By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Unskilled Labor* By The Hagers


THERE YOU ARE, JOE. NOW YOU KNOW HOW TO COVER YOUR COUCH.
I'M GRATEFUL FOR YOUR HELP, WADDLES.
IN FACT, I'M SO GRATEFUL THAT I'M GOING TO HELP YOU CARRY YOUR CHAIR BACK TO THE ATTIC.
THE CHAIR DIDN'T LOOK SO HOT DOWNSTAIRS, DID IT, JOE?
NO, AND IT DOESN'T UP HERE, EITHER. I'M CONVINCED THAT A FLOWERED SURTOUT WOULD LOOK EQUALLY BAD ON THE OLD TEAL COUCH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Make It D-Day for Peace

There is something about the subject, "Armistice Day," that tempts a writer to be pompous and platitudinous. Perhaps that is because the day symbolizes so many good intentions of which we should like still to be proud. The sonorous phrase has become an Armistice Day habit. We try to reclothe the threadbare idealism of the years between the war in garments of fresh and colorful words.

Might it be better to see that idealism as it is—incomplete, deceptive? Might it be better to admit to ourselves that we failed to buy peace after World War One because we tried to buy it too cheap?

"Too cheap?" someone says. "Well, what should we be prepared to pay?" The answer is, something out of our pockets, something out of our prejudices, something out of our time, something out of our hearts. Or to put it another way, bigger taxes than we have been accustomed to associate with peacetime living, a more open mind than we habitually turn toward the vices, virtues and problems of other peoples, some hours for study, discussion and organizational work toward world co-operation, and maybe a year or two of that boy's life for military training at a time when we had hoped he could get through college.

No one can know exactly what the individual items on the bill are to be—but we had better decide now that there *will be* a bill. Since this is so, it is heartening that at last the American people are prepared to face one of the main charges. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Dewey had to mince words about the American people's commitment to international order. Both felt compelled to make clear that their parties would back American participation, not just in some debating society on world affairs, but in effective measures to police the peace.

Armistice Day, 1944, finds, however, many of the same forces of international obscuration at work which worked to confuse free peoples after World War One, and indeed right up to 1939. There is still too much talk about ideologies, postwar economic conflicts and their political accompaniments—too much, that is, in relation to the amount of intelligent discussion of the situation of the free peoples in the global defense system on which American security was shown to rest when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and Germany and Italy rushed to declare war on the victim of this treachery.

There are still people waving the old—oh, so old—diplomatic red-flag of Russian-German rapprochement. There are still agents for notions that take one back to the days when Germany and Italy were offering Britain and France a four-power pact for the pacification of Europe—to exclude Russia. There are still people spreading in the United States distrust of the British, and often the same people are spreading distrust of Russia.

And this adds up to something more expensive than high peacetime taxes, something that may interrupt college educations for more than a year or two. It adds up to America going it alone, with enough guns, planes, ships to meet the biggest combination that can be sent against it, and that means living in a war economy whose stresses would make today's seem easy indeed to bear.

Well, here are some items on the bill for peace that we can begin to pay now. We do not have to wait until Dumbarton Oaks gets over the hump of that last ten per cent of disagreement. We can roll up the sleeves of our minds and go to work on these threats to peace right now. We could make Armistice Day, 1944, something for historians to write about.

Possible, Not Probable

"Possible" is the word to be underlined in the joint Army-Navy statement replying to press inquiries as to whether German robot bombs could strike the United States. The statement was in no sense a warning of probability, although it did point out, what should be well known by now, that no military countermeasures are as yet wholly proof against mechanized or suicide air attacks once launched.

The Nazis should know that nothing they could do would solidify more completely and immediately the American home front and thus hasten German defeat. They should know that nothing would more surely line up America behind a "hard" peace. If it were not that Germany has so often shown unbelievable blindness to the reactions of other peoples, the United States could well dismiss the robot-bomb threat entirely.

Referendum Verdicts

Political sagacity was shown by the Massachusetts voters in their overwhelming refusal to lift the ban against operation of beano games for prizes. The legislative beano ban came after public indignation developed over racketeer operation of many games. To reverse the Legislature's action would have been scant reward for the General Court's forthright action.

On the other hand, it is disappointing that the people voted to return to annual legislative sessions, after only six years of biennial sessions. State efficiency had been improved under the biennial sessions system and widespread economies had been effected through halting of purely political expenditures during election years. Now that a return to annuals has been approved, and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Democratic State Convention have won their fight, it is up to the Legislature to avoid the excesses which have attended some annual sessions and prove that there will be no slackening of efficiency and economy.

The voters acted wisely in supporting the constitutional amendment to permit simplification of questions appearing on the ballot. Likewise approval of another constitutional amendment to permit absentee voting by persons physically unable to go to the polls corrects a faulty situation.

Incomplete returns on the referendums indicate that the people also approved a constitutional change to permit the Legislature to prescribe terms and conditions of pardons granted by the Governor and Council. Only the future will prove whether the action of the voters on this issue was right or wrong.

Although the change had been recommended by a special legislative commission which investigated the pardon and parole scandal several years ago, the question as framed caused serious doubt as to its wisdom. Leading penologists contended it would permit the Legislature to act on individual pardons, rather than limit it to establishing general terms and conditions. Such a situation would not be in the interest of good government. As in the case of biennials, it is now up to the Legislature to prove that the apprehension is unwarranted.

Steelman Up?

There are reports that soon after Dr. Steelman, ace peacemaker in labor troubles, steps down from his post as director of conciliation for the United States Department of Labor, he may be named Secretary of that Department in the new Roosevelt Cabinet. The country may thus lose his services in the resolving of controversies, but gain through his possible larger opportunity to prevent them.

This former farmer, lumberjack, sawmill hand, and college professor, who holds five degrees, including a Ph.D., has made an extraordinary record in bringing management and labor together. Ninety-five per cent of all disputes referred to his office have been settled without a strike. Both sides trust him and like him. The key to such achievements, he believes, lies in absence of compulsion and striving for mutual understanding. "You cannot prescribe harmony," he says. "You cannot decree co-operation."

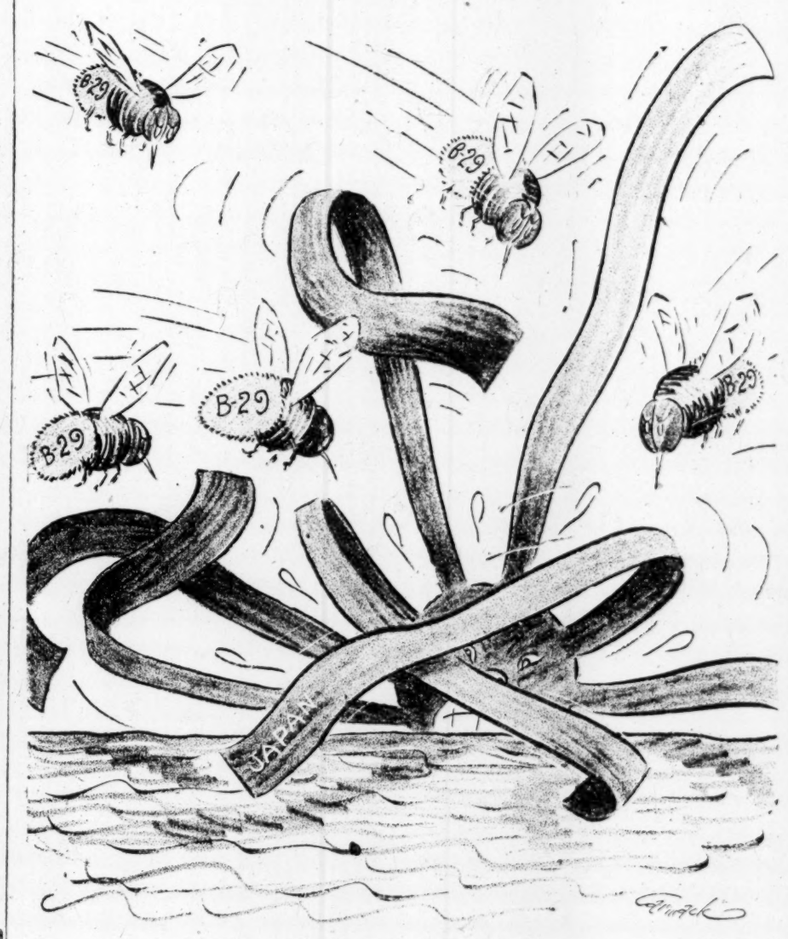
A Lack of Yak, Alack!

Well, what now? In the midst of a promising season this had to happen. It does seem as though our problems pile up. No clothespins, no golf tees—and now this: No more yak wool to make theatrical wigs. (You remember the yak in the nursery rhyme, of course: "Y is for yak, with a hump on his back.") There is no scarcity of yaks up on the high plains of Tibet. But the Tibetans see no point in cutting *Bos grunniens'* long hair if it cannot be shipped.

Perhaps the challenge to use a native product will prove Occidental self-sufficiency. We don't want our theater curtailed. And somehow we just can't see Hamlet or Macbeth or Richard III with a crew haircut.

If you think you've run the gamut of all the emotions, just go to visit a new baby and let the little one take tight hold of your thumb for a while. It'll do something to you, every time.

"Bz-z-z!"



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Electoral Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue, you printed a highly instructive map of the United States, reflecting the electoral vote of 1940.

After adding up some of the figures you gave, I was astonished to discover the extent of possible misrepresentation latent in our system. For instance, 9 States and the District of Columbia contain over half the population but have only 235 electoral votes to 296 for the minority. In fact, 55 per cent of the population is in 11 States and the District of Columbia (which has no electoral vote), but the other 37 States have 267 electoral votes to 264 for the majority.

As an extreme example, should this 55 per cent ever unite to a man behind a candidate and were they joined by 1 less than 50 per cent of the population of each of the remaining 37 States, this total of over 77 per cent could be thwarted by less than 23 per cent of the population. And, finally, reductio ad absurdum, if one voter in each of the 37 States voted unopposed for the same candidate, these 37 could outvote 55 per cent of the population, amounting to over 73 million.

Had any such extreme ever occurred, the system would undoubtedly have been changed before now. However, the latent abuses inherent in this system call for a change—on at least four counts—to a method that would assure the election of the choice of the Nation's popular majority.

1. The principle of representative government calls for an electoral system that would reflect the actual choice of the people.

2. The District of Columbia, with a population greater than that of any one of a dozen States, has no franchise.

3. A Federal vote for President and Vice-President would bring the franchise to many who do not vote in some States at present.

4. Finally, if we are to become citizens of the world, we must outgrow provincialism in all its forms. The Electoral College is a concession to States' rights rather than to individual rights, and harks back to the tiffs between the 13 Colonies where mutual distrust was as active then as it is now between certain elements in the United States and England and Russia. One hundred and ten thousand people in the sovereign State of Nevada have about seven times the vote they should have, while New York State is entitled to over seven more votes than it now has.

The Christian Science Monitor has plenty of causes to champion, but this seems to be a timely one to add to the list.

Waterford, Conn. OGDEN DRIGGS

	1940 Population	Electoral Vote Actual	Revised
New York	13,479,142	47	54.34
Pennsylvania	9,900,180	35	40.72
Illinois	7,897,241	28	31.83
Ohio	6,907,612	26	28.24
California	6,907,387	25	28.24
Texas	6,414,824	23	25.65
Michigan	5,256,106	19	21.18
Massachusetts	4,316,721	16	17.40
New Jersey	4,160,165	16	16.76
District of Columbia	663,091	0	2.67
9 States and D. C.	65,902,469	235	266.
Missouri	3,784,664	15	15.25
North Carolina	3,571,623	14	14.39
11 States and D. C.	73,258,781	264	296.
37 States	58,410,524	267	235.
Total	131,669,275	531	531.

No Fire-Sale Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following paragraph from a page one story in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, titled "Trend Is Seen to State Aid in Foreign Trade," attracted this Canadian reader:

> In fact, the Association [Foreign Policy] believes that the present trend is toward inter-governmental commodity agreements, which, while not being strictly cartels, are nevertheless a form of strict international control over commodities. . . .

As a wheat grower, permit me to say that I cannot find much room for criticism in the apparent effort of the United Nations to insure something in the nature of a fair slice of the traffic in world wheat to the respective surplus producers of that bread cereal. This international wheat accord, as you know, will be the second effort of the kind. It seems to me that the experience of the prewar depression years—not to mention today's tragedy—should have taught us that fire-sale prices for the vital bread-grain are, in fact, a luxury none can afford. I think it is the plain duty of government to keep as much as possible out of the business ring; but I also think that the general welfare will be served by the State co-operating with other national authorities on the social aim of preventing cutthroat competition from ruining millions of farmers, on whose purchasing power other millions of factory workers depend. I. O. U.

Toronto, Canada

Relief Workers Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Enclosed is a poem written by one of our workers which I believe worthy of publication. It is written as a companion piece to the poem, "If You Have Two Coats," published on the Editorial Page in September. The latter proved, at least for us, and I imagine for the whole field, a splendid booster for used clothing donations. This poem should be just as strong an appeal for workers. (MRS.) EVA D. NEALE

Cleveland, Ohio

SHARE THE LOAD

Sisters, volunteer for service! Come today!
Workers are so badly needed, don't delay!
Do you knit? or cut? or sew?
Stop! Look! Listen! Up and go,
(In compassion, love, and pity)
To the War Relief Committee!
Give a day, an hour or two.
There is so much work to do,
Making dresses, gowns, and skirts,
Quilts, pajamas, trousers, shirts.
Maybe you could baste or mend.
Sort and pack the things to send.
"Fields are white, and laborers few."
None can fill your place but you.
Workers are so badly needed, don't delay!
Sisters, volunteer for service! Come today!

GLADYS CLARKE

"The Home-Town Gang"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Men returning from overseas find an open-arm welcome from their families and friends. But there it stops. On being assigned to bases in this country, they find themselves confronted by the old home-town gang. The men who have remained here have control of the bases and do not seem to want to learn anything from those who have actually been in the combat zone. They are afraid to accept advice for fear it might show they know less than the others, and so on. The result is you have cases like that of my old CO who was told that he is not ready for promotion. This from a man who has never been out of the country while our boss and others risked their lives daily over enemy lines.

In almost every such base you have two groups of men: the home-towners who have sat prettily surrounded by their wives and families since the beginning; and the men who have been overseas who are tearing their hair to get back and be free from the pettiness of those who get promoted automatically every six months just for sitting in a chair. This situation is condoned from Washington all the way down. Men returning from combat are put in training outfits subject to men who do not know what it is all about, instead of being given free rein to develop their own policies.

Personally, I am not affected, as my work is subject to our Washington HQ. But one cannot help feeling the injustice of the whole setup. One way to cure it would be to order every man in uniform to serve his term for at least a year of overseas duty. That would make places and promotions for the men returning.

AN A. A. F. MAJOR

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The President and the New Congress

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

A lame-duck Congress comes back Tuesday.

There will be congratulations for those who were re-elected on Tuesday and polite commiserations for those who did not pull through as the Congressmen get together for the first time in seven weeks—for 11 members of the Senate and at least 75 in the House have been voted out of office.

The Democrats will have the most cause for rejoicing, having picked up 30 seats or more in the House while losing only one in the Senate. But it is doubtful whether there will be much shouting until party leaders see just what President Roosevelt has up his sleeve, and how the members of the new House will get along with him.

President Roosevelt's plans for another conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin will keep him out of the country part of the time; so he will be spared criticism for not offering such proposals as the establishment of an international bank for reconstruction and development immediately.

The feeling in Washington is that the President will have a more sympathetic Congress on foreign affairs after Jan. 3, but on domestic reforms, he may still run into difficulties with a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats.

One of the measures that will have to be passed before Christmas is the extension of the War Powers Act, scheduled to expire Dec. 3. This bill gives authority to the executive to ration, requisition, and assign priorities. Full discussion of the progress of the war on all fronts and its relation to the sweeping powers now held by the Executive is expected to precede its renewal.

Another piece of legislation on which the lame-duck Congress may chew for a while is the proposal to make the Fair Employment Practices Committee a permanent arm of the Government, with power to compel employers in interstate commerce to hire workers without regard to race or color. Neither candidate took a definite stand on proposals for compulsory postwar military training, though such a bill is sure to be taken up at least in committee in the closing days of the present Congress.

President Roosevelt will come into his fourth term with practically no commitments. As one local column reported this week: "His campaign orations forecast universal prosperity, but made few specific commitments. In Bremerton, he suggested settling veterans in Alaska; in Clarksburg, he talked of reforestation; in Boston, he promised farms for veterans who want them (thus reversing Agriculture Department planning); in Chicago, he called for a change in the tax law to increase depreciation allowances on new factory buildings and machine tools (thus reversing Treasury Department policy)."

The President has obligations, though—to Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee for its support in his re-election.

As one gesture in the P. A. C.'s direction Mr. Roosevelt is said to be considering asking Congress to reconsider the recently enacted Surplus Property Bill. The President, who was out on the Pacific Coast when the bill was under consideration last summer, especially would like to see provision made for a Government travel allowance to send workers back home after the war and for unemployment compensation for workers in Federal war plants discharged after the war. Both of these provisions were eliminated by the conservative House Ways and Means Committee, but might have a chance if routed through a committee more directly concerned with labor.

Labor is also expectant over a break in the Little Steel formula on which President Roosevelt will have to make a decision within 30 days. Some observers expect the President to come forth with a compromise.

There seems to be little question that the President will wait until the beginning of his fourth term to try to carry through his campaign pledge that the United States member of the proposed United Nations security organization shall be given power to approve military or economic sanctions without consulting Congress.

All in all, the next two months seem an auspicious time for the President to mend cracks appearing in the foundations of world order, while Congress studies the mandate of the people.

"We, the People"

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

There is the story, dating from the horse-and-buggy days, of the tired business man returning by train to his suburban home, glad to be met by his faithful man-of-all-work. Assured, in answer to his first query, that all the folks were well, he was unprepared for the shock which came with the announcement that Junior, setting fire to a bunch of dry leaves in the yard, had burned the house. "But, the folks are all right," said the stoic driver.

Well, there are a lot of people throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours who comfort themselves with the same assurance in what to many is a season of disappointment, but not discouragement. They, like the returning and shocked suburbanite, as foresighted and as sufficient as he no doubt was, rest firmly in the assurance that while they are not indemnified against unpreventable disaster and disappointment, they are insured against irreparable loss.

The protective and defensive weapons shaped and provided in that declaration of human liberties and human rights beginning with the words, "We, the people," remain in the hands and in the custody of the sons and daughters of those whose wisdom and foresight blazed the way along which we have come, sometimes haltingly, but always conscious in the possession of a priceless freedom. Nothing has changed, fundamentally, during all the long years of our search for new ways to implement and utilize our priceless heritage. Confusions and alarms have spread, and fears of usurpation and abuses have at times disturbed us. But even in times of greatest stress and disagreement we have not been greatly alarmed, even if we have been alarmed at all.

What is this reassuring and altogether persuasive quality of American thought and conviction? It is that majorities, though powerful and compelling, are always, because of the freedom of decision and choice, answerable and actually responsive to an almost equally powerful minority. No pattern not modeled upon the basic and enduring chart provided by the Constitution and its attached Bill of Rights would dare be proposed by even the most vicious and designing of enemies within through channels provided freely, but safeguarded by men and women of all political faiths, the proud sons and daughters of the Minute Men of '76.

By common consent, as it were, the boundaries, the metes and bounds prescribing limits beyond which political experimentation and the disregard of prescribed Constitutional limitations might be attempted, have been established and indelibly fixed. Within quite recent years, we have seen unapologetic rebuke heaped upon unwise and ambitious attempts to disregard the stop-sign which again proved that it means, wherever seen, thus far and no farther. Privileges, under the fundamental law of the land, are as definitely prescribed and limited as are powers and authority. These limitations, no matter which political party is in authority, it is the duty and responsibility of the minority party to safeguard and protect.

No matter what seems to have happened to any of us, either those of the victorious party or the party in defeat, our plight is not as bad as that of the poor suburbanite. Our house has not burned. Nothing has been destroyed, and we, with him, can rejoice that all is well with the folks.

A stern duty calls all of us today. No way is open but the way ahead, and the way ahead is always forward, never backward. We have faith in America and the American way. It has not changed. Let us all prove this anew by our constancy and loyalty to the tenets of our faith.

Poland in Literature

The Bookshelf

LIFE AND CULTURE OF POLAND, by Waclaw Lednicki (New York: Roy Publishers. $3.50), consists of a series of lectures delivered at Lowell Institute in Boston. The author is a Polish professor of international reputation who has done much lecturing and writing on Polish and Russian literature. He was born in Russia, spent many years there, and Russian literature has been his particular field.

These lectures view the life and culture of Poland as reflected in Polish literature. This sub-title should not be overlooked, else the reader will feel that Professor Lednicki has not covered the ground the main title implies. The author has first sought to find what interpretations Poles have given to their own history, and discusses at length two schools of thought—that whose adherents believed that the partitioning of Poland in the eighteenth century was due to internal weakness, and the second school, which contended that the causes lay in external developments.

A scholarly study of Polish political ideals, with long quotations from Polish statesmen and writers to illustrate points made, shows the progressive and democratic attitudes of leaders throughout the history of the Polish nation. The significant role of religion in Polish life is discussed, for the Pole's acceptance of faith from the West a thousand years ago has meant his orientation in that direction ever since and his conflict with men of the East.

Social classes in Poland are defined and explained, with particular attention to the gentry and peasants of earlier days. More than a third of the book is devoted to writers of the period when Poland was under Russian - Prussian - Austrian domination, the nineteenth century—to the poets Miekiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski. The first-named has long been regarded by the Poles as their greatest poet, and the other two did much to keep the Polish nation alive when the Polish state was nonexistent.

While Professor Lednicki has treated quite fully Polish literature of the earlier periods, that of later days has received less adequate handling. Admittedly few of the later writers have achieved established places in the literary firmament, yet even the lesser known have been able to portray significant aspects of Polish life, and certain of these aspects—the gayer, brighter ones in particular—would have lightened the atmosphere of darkness, tragedy, and martyrdom that permeates much of the literature discussed in these studies. For along with the Pole's unflinching courage, unwavering patriotism, and feeling for justice, there is a well-developed sense of humor. To verify that statement one has only to examine the Polish underground press of the present day.

Since Dr. Lednicki prepared these studies for the lecture hall, the style is that of the lecturer. The text has both the advantages and deficiencies of the lecture form, one of the deficiencies being the use of words or phrases which are acceptable when spoken but which are not appropriate to the printed page. Nevertheless, here is a definite contribution to scholarship, one which could have been made only by a genuine scholar, which thoughtful readers will find original and illuminating.

A. S. C.